The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3467. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Operations on Friday and Yesterday.

The Enemy's Cavalry and Artillery Driven from Philliment by Gen. Pleasanton.

The Rebels Subsequently Driven from Union.

THE CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE SLIGHT.

Heavy Firing Yesterday Until Dark.

SNICKER'S GAP IN OUR POSSESSION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 2—9½ P. M.

Gen. PLEASANTON came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Philliment about 11 o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union—a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of STUART's cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed.

This morning Gen. PLEASANTON renewed the attack at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock, to-day, was one killed and four wounded. During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells.

The enemy's loss is not known.

The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock till dark, but the result is not known.

Gen. McCLELLAN visited the front during this afternoon.

A heavy dust was observed, to-day, at Ashby's Gap. In what direction the rebel troops were moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of rebel troops were at last advices advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but the results are not yet known.

THE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

PARTIAL LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE SKIRMISHING AT PHILLIMONT, NEAR ALDIE, ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Geo. Morris, Co. F, 6th New-York.
Thos. Mills, Co. F, 6th New-York.
David Shipple, Co. H, 6th New-York.
John A. Van Dees, Co. E, 6th New-York.
Sergt. Jones, Co. I, 6th Regulars.
Lieut. [illegible] and Sergt. E. E. Burns, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania.
David Knight and —— Richman, Co. I, 8th Penn.
Geo. Wiseman, Co. H, 8th Pennsylvania.
[illegible], Co. [illegible], 8th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Allison, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Muller, Co. M, 8th Pennsylvania.
Chas. Kearney, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

GEN. BAYARD'S EXPEDITION.

Eleven Thousand Rebels Driven Out of Upperville.

HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

A couple of Union men arrived here last evening, direct from Upperville, (near Ashby's Gap,) which place they left on Wednesday night. They report that Gen. WALKER, (of the rebel service,) with ten regiments of infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, and two companies (about 200 men) of cavalry, reached Upperville by the way of Ashby's Gap last week, and remained there until Tuesday of this week, when the commanding officer received information that a Union force, under Gen. GEARY—numbering 11,000 men—was approaching him from the North, and had already reached Snickersville, and that another force, under Gen. BAYARD—numbering 8,000 men—was approaching him from the East by way of Middleburgh, and commenced moving off his force through Paris and Ashby's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley. My informants state that when the advance commenced moving off, it was understood that the Commanding General intended to march at once to Winchester. The following day (Wednesday, the 29th,) a detachment of Gen. BAYARD's command, (which left Chantilly the same day,) commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, drove the rear guard of WALKER's command from Middleburgh, through Upperville and Paris, and at last accounts was pursuing them into Ashby's Gap. Col. WYNDHAM is an experienced cavalry officer, (having seen 20 years' active service,) and is said to have managed this affair with consummate skill. Several skirmishes took place—one near Paris and another at Upperville—between Col. WYNDHAM's advance and the rear guard of WALKER's army, but our men dashed upon them with such intrepidity that the rebel troops—though much superior in numbers to ours—fled in utter dismay. In these skirmishes several of the enemy were wounded, and a number of prisoners and horses were captured. So far as my informant could ascertain, only one of our men was wounded, and that very slightly. Additional information will probably be received here to-day from Ashby's Gap.

SKIRMISH AT THOROUGHFARE GAP.

Another detachment of the same force of cavalry had a skirmish yesterday at Thoroughfare Gap—a place where our soldiers always find the enemy. The affair was of short duration, as the rebels retired to their haunts in the almost impassable hills in the vicinity. If the enemy feel disposed to make a stand at any of the passes along the Blue Ridge, between the points named, there will, doubtless, be stirring news from that quarter before many days; or, in plain terms, they have been challenged to battle, and if they do not run away too fast, they will be compelled to fight.

THE STORY OF TWO COLORED MEN.

Two colored men, who have been in the rebel LONGSTREET's corps, and in WALKER's Division, for the last year, deserted the latter command at Upperville on Tuesday night last, and arrived here yesterday. *Their story confirms the report given above* in relation to WALKER's force and movements up to Tuesday night. They say the rebel army at Winchester is much larger than it was when it entered Maryland—having received additions in the shape of conscripts, returned convalescents and volunteers; that LONGSTREET has under his command, in all, about 40,000 men—that is what they have heard the officers say,—and that ten days ago, all but Gen. WALKER's command was at Stephenson's station, a little distance northeast from Winchester, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad; they have not heard anything said about the rebel army retreating to Richmond—and do not believe any such movement is contemplated at present; but they have heard something said about the army going into Winter quarters at Gordonsville; as yet, however, they have neither seen or heard of anything that induced them to believe that any special preparations have been made to fall back at all. TOOMBS, LEE, JACKSON and LONGSTREET, with their commands, are within reach of Winchester; they do not know the whereabouts of HILL's command. These colored men talk more intelligently about military matters than a majority of white men not connected with the army—and, therefore, more than usual reliance is placed in what they say. By a series of cross questions I ascertained that they know all the different commands into which an army is divided,—such as the difference between an army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, &c.; a battery, section of a battery, &c. In their opinion the rebel army is much demoralized—or, as they express it, the men are growing more and more dissatisfied with the war every day, and many, now the cold weather is approaching, express a determination to *go home whether permission is granted them or not.* The army is well supplied with fresh meat, bacon and flour, and most of the soldiers have recently received new (cotton) clothing, including overcoats, but they have not enough to make them comfortable these cold nights.

PASSING THE PICKETS.

Bull Run Creek, within our lines, now fordable at almost every point, and therefore merely guarding the usual fords, is not a sufficient protection against the nocturnal visits of strolling bands of rebels. The enemy made us acquainted with this fact last night, by a small party of them coming within our lines, and disturbing the peace of a Union family. They represented themselves to be Union soldiers, and after taking all they desired, took their departure. To-day our pickets have been extended so as to prevent any such unseasonable visits from the enemy.

CAPT. CONGER—LIEUT. CONGER HEARD FROM.

Dr. RULISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, returned yesterday from another professional visit to Capt. CONGER, wounded on Friday last, near Bristow's Station. The Doctor brings a favorable report as to the condition of his patient, and hopes now to be able to bring him within our lines during the ensuing week. The exact locality of the ball has not been discovered yet, but Capt. CONGER has nearly recovered the complete control of both his legs—which were at first paralyzed—and there are other symptoms favorable to his final recovery. Capt. CONGER finds in the family of Dr. GRAY all the comforts of a home, and is in the most excellent spirits. He was required to give his verbal parole, that he would not take up arms against the so-called Confederate States Government, until properly exchanged. The rebel soldiers who infest the vicinity of his place of confinement, profess to feel the greatest admiration for the Captain's gallant conduct, and daily visit him to inquire for his health. Several soldiers called yesterday while Dr. RULISON was present, and from them he learned that Lieut. CONGER, captured in Friday's fight, but whose fate was before unknown, was in the hands of the rebels, in good health, and would soon be paroled. When Dr. RULISON started to return he was accompanied by three rebel soldiers of the Thirteenth North Carolina Cavalry, as far as Bristow Station. They talked freely of the fight on Friday, when Capt. CONGER was wounded, and in which they participated. They expressed their surprise at finding Northern men who could fight so well, acknowledged that they had sixteen engaged to Capt. CONGER's one, and among other things manifested a strong desire to see peace and good order restored once more in the land.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT ANTICIPATED.

All the quidnuncs and military lawyers in camp—like sailors, soldiers are troubled with the latter class—for once agree upon one point, and that is—this army corps is not destined to go into Winter quarters here, but on the contrary, that it will advance further into the enemy's lines at no distant day. It is impossible to enumerate all the little circumstances which, without any positive knowledge about the matter from official sources, that summed together have brought every one to this conclusion; but the principal indications are that no arrangements whatever have been made to go into Winter quarters; orders issued a few days ago, which seemed to look in that direction, have either been annulled or held in abeyance; the known fact that the pickets of Gen. McCLELLAN's advance force were last night within a very few miles of those sent out from this corps; and to crown all, the wish prompts it, and the whole country is expecting the army to advance.

The distance between this point and Washington is not great, and the clothing necessary to fit the men out for Winter need not cause much delay, and the quartermasters are assured that our men shall be served just as soon as Gen. McCLELLAN's troops are supplied.

HOW IT WORKS.

A Mr. BAILEY, a well known Secessionist, residing in the southerly part of Fauquier County, visited Alexandria a few days ago, and there met three of his "boys," worth, as he told the writer, $1,500 apiece, who had left home without a pass. Like a kind master he gave each $5 for spending-money, spoke to them kindly, and directed their attention to home and those near and dear they had left behind. A day or two passed by when he invited them to return to his protection again. The most intelligent of the three promptly replied, that they were Union men, and could not consistently consent to associate with rebels. The spirit of the slave master was aroused, and he threatened to take them by force. Whereupon the spokesman of the party pulled the President's Emancipation Proclamation from his pocket and asked him to read it. By coaxing, however, and ascertaining that the place where he lived was occupied by Union troops, the oldest of the three "boys" decided that he would accept of the invitation to go home and see his family, knowing that he could get away again if Union troops occupied the place. Armed with suitable credentials, he started for his old home, and reaching this outpost he could not pass beyond our lines without obtaining another signature to his papers. While waiting in front of headquarters for an opportunity to present his papers, a soldier asked him his business, and upon ascertaining that he desired to go beyond our lines, jocosely accused him of being a Secessionist. The individual addressed turned up the whites of his eyes in astonishment, and was dumfoundered when he learned that the rebel and not the Union troops occupied his "old home." That individual came to an about face and made tracks toward Alexandria as fast as possible.

The Fight Between Bayard and Taylor—Capture of a Train of Cars by the Rebels—Sixty Workmen and Thirty Soldiers Taken Prisoners.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 1—6 A. M.

I have this moment returned from an expedition to capture the capturers of a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, *and find that my dispatches* relative to the fight between BAYARD and TAYLOR, written for the telegraph, was not sent until 3 o'clock this morning, and that the account of the capture of a train of cars and ninety prisoners by the rebels was *not sent at all, by special order of Gen. Sigel.*

So far as the fight is concerned, there is nothing new. An account of the capture of the train you doubtless have. For fear you have not, however, I will furnish you the general facts. A train, consisting of a locomotive and twelve platform cars, containing (as a guard) thirty-two of the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Capt. BROWN, and sixty mechanics and laborers to repair the road, went to Manassas Junction yesterday. Returning, at 3 o'clock P. M., the rebs interrupted their progress at Union Mills, by removing the rails. The locomotive was upset, the engineer and fireman wounded, and thirty soldiers and a majority of the sixty workmen captured.

Gen. SIGEL sent out a force last night which captured the destroyed train.

THE REBEL PIRATE "290."

Further Ravages Among Northern Shipping.

Eight Additional Vessels Captured and Burned by Her.

Dispatches were received in this city last evening from Boston, giving information of the highest importance to our shipping merchants, furnished by the Captain of the brig *Baron de Castine*, which arrived at Boston yesterday.

The *Baron de Castine*, of Castine, Me., was captured while on her passage from Bangor to Cardenas, by the rebel pirate "290," or *Alabama*, but was released on bond. She reports the following other vessels captured:

2. Ship *Tonawanda*, of Philadelphia. Released on a bond for the payment of $80,000.
3. Bark *Lauretta*, of Boston, captured and burned.
4. Ship *Manchester*, of New-York, captured and burned.
5. Ship *Lafayette*, of Freeport, Me., captured and burned.
6. Bark *Lamplighter*, of New-York or Boston, captured and burned.
7. Brig *Dunkirk*, of Ellsworth, Me., captured and burned.
8. Schooner *Crenshaw*, formerly of Richmond, captured and burned.

THE BRIG BARON DE CASTINE.

The brig *Baron de Castine* is an A 2½ vessel, of 267 tons burden; was built in Castine, Me., and belonged in that port.

THE SHIP TONAWANDA.

This ship is ranked A No. 1, of 1,300 tons burden; was built in Philadelphia, and belonged in that port.

THE BARK LAURETTA.

This bark was ranked A No. 2, of 284 tons burden; was built in Damariscotta, Me., and belonged in Boston.

THE SHIP MANCHESTER.

This ship was ranked A No. 1, of 1,075 tons burden; was built in Portsmouth, N. H., and belonged in New-York.

THE SHIP LAFAYETTE.

This ship was ranked A No. 1½, of 945 tons burden; was built in Freeport, Me., and belonged to that port.

THE BARK LAMPLIGHTER.

There are two barks of this name. The first was built in Calais, Me., and owned in New-York, and the second was built in Medford, Mass., and was owned in Boston. The first was ranked A No. 2, of 279 tons burden, and the second A No. 1½, of 37 tons burden.

THE BRIG DUNKIRK.

This brig was ranked A No. 2, of 298 tons burden, was built in Ellsworth, Me., and owned in that port.

THE SCHOONER CRENSHAW.

This schooner was ranked A No. 1, of 272 tons burden; was built in Baltimore, and formerly owned in Richmond.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURES.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The brig *Baron de Castine*, of Boston, Capt. SAUNDERS, from Bangor 10th ult., for Cardenas, arrived here this afternoon. She reports on the 29th ult., lat. 39°, long. 69°, was captured by the British pirate *Alabama*. Capt. SEMMES agreed to liberate the brig for a bond of $6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States, thirty days after peace is declared. Capt. SAUNDERS gave the bond, and was then informed that he must take as passengers the crews, numbering forty-five in all, of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burnt by the *Alabama*.

The crews were sent on board the brig, but extra provisions were refused, and Capt. SAUNDERS bore away for the nearest port, to land them.

The following is a list of the vessels taken and burned by the *Alabama*:

Bark *Lamplighter*, of Boston, HARDING, from New-York for Gibraltar, captured Oct. 15, in latitude 41° 30', longitude 60° 17', and burnt.

Ship *Lafayette*, of New-Haven, SMALL, from New-York for Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of wheat and corn, captured Oct. 23, in latitude 40°, longitude 54°, and burnt.

Schooner *Crenshaw*, of New-York, NELSON, from New-York for Glasgow, with a cargo of flour. Captured Oct. 26, in latitude 40°, longitude 65°, and burnt. One of the crew of the *Crenshaw* joined the *Alabama*.

Bark *Lauretta*, of Boston, WELLS, from New-York for Madeira. Captured Oct. 28, in latitude 39° 45', longitude 69°, and burnt.

Capt. SEMMES informed the prisoners that on Oct. 10 he captured the ship *Tonawanda*, of and from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, with passengers on board, and detained her five days, and released her for a bond of $80,000, payable as above.

He also captured the ship *Manchester*, from New-York for Liverpool, and the brig *Dunkirk*, from New-York for Lisbon, and burnt them, putting their crews on board the *Tonawanda*.

Capt. HARDING, of the bark *Lamplighter*, makes the following report: 15th ult., at daylight, lat. 41° 30', long. 60° 17', wind South, with thick weather, saw a ship standing to the Southward; in half an hour the weather cleared up a little, and she altered her course and stood across our bows with the British flag flying; I then made her out to be a steamer; when within a mile he fired a gun, hauled down the British flag, and ran up the Confederate flag; I hove to, and he sent a boat on board, demanded my papers, and declared me a prize. We were sent on board the steamer. I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. Capt. SEMMES ordered his First Lieutenant to go on board of the bark *and burn her immediately.* I begged him to save my *ship, but he replied: "I hope to be able to serve you* a d——d sight worse yet." They then went on board to burn my ship. I was permitted to go with them. When we went into the cabin they asked for liquor. I gave them all I had. They drank some and emptied the remainder on the floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the locker, and poured the oil on the floor, and then at 3 o'clock in the morning they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer and put in irons and almost starved. The pirate then continued to cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured. Those on board of the *Alabama* had full files of the New-York *Herald* and pictorial papers, containing an account of the former captures by the *Alabama*. Capt. HARDING was informed by the Second Lieutenant and several of the petty officers that their next destination was New-York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that City.

Capt. HARDING represents the *Alabama* as very formidable, but he does not think she is as fast as has been reported. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

Capt. SMALL, of the ship *Lafayette*, reports that when he was introduced to Capt. SEMMES he produced his British Consular certificate, and remarked to Capt. SEMMES, that he supposed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. SEMMES replied, "The New-York people are getting very smart, but it won't save you; it's all a d——d hatched up mess." He then gave orders to burn the ship.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Recent Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—Accounts in the Savannah Papers—An English Blockade-Runner Captured—A Slight Touch of Yellow Fever—Illness of Gen. Mitchel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

No events of especial importance have transpired here since the Pocotaligo fight, full accounts of which you have already received. Last Monday two men of the Forty-Seventh Georgia Regiment made their escape from Savannah, and reached Fort Pulaski, bringing with them Savannah papers of the 24th and 25th insts., which contain accounts of the fight. They report that the reception of the news of our attack at Pocotaligo created great excitement in that city, and all the available force there was hurried forward to protect the railroad. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was in Savannah at the time, immediately left for the scene of action. The dispatches announcing the repulse of the Abolitionists (Gen. BEAUREGARD is fulfilling his dreadful threat, and calls us *Abolitionists*,) calmed the excitement. A nervous feeling still exists, however,—arising from the reports of two Union prisoners, taken at Pocotaligo, who declare it our intention to attack Savannah, within two days, at four different points. Much disaffection and depression exists among the soldiers in and about Savannah, and Union sentiments are frequently *manifested by the citizens. Strong earthworks are* being erected about Savannah for the protection of the city, and Gov. BROWN makes an earnest appeal, through the papers, to the planters of Southern and Southwestern Georgia, for 500 negroes to complete the works in thirty days. The iron ram *Fingal* is reported to be nearly finished, and we shall expect to see her before long.

Last Thursday night, 23d inst., the schooner *Tullia*, Capt. LOBANDON, got ashore near St. Helena Island while attempting to run the blockade. Capt. LOBANDON, finding it impossible to get the vessel off, set fire to her, and, with two men, comprising his crew, attempted to escape in a small boat, but all three were captured by our pickets. The vessel is a small English schooner, of 16 tons, from Nassau, with a cargo *consisting chiefly of salt. The schooner* and cargo are almost entirely destroyed.

The steamer *Burnside*, Capt. WILCOX, was towed into this port last *Friday* night, (24th,) by the gunboat *Sebago*. When off Tybee Light, bound from Fernandine to this port, the vessel became unmanageable in a gale of wind, and was driven ashore. Her screw was broken and rudder carried away, but Capt. WILCOX, by letting go the anchor, saved the vessel from becoming a wreck. Word was got to Capt. SCOTT, of the gunboat *Sebago*, blockading in Warsaw Sound, who, upon learning the critical condition of the vessel, promptly went to her assistance, and succeeded in towing her into this port. She will be sent to New-York for repairs.

Yellow fever has threatened us here, and at first gave rise to some anxiety, but the lateness of the season, and the fact that the disease was confined to one or two particular localities, has quieted all alarm. Two or three cold nights which we have experienced lately, have probably killed it, but I regret to add not before it had numbered among its victims Capt. J. C. WILLIAMS, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. MITCHEL's Staff, and Capt. L. A. WARFIELD, Chief Commissary of Subsistence at this dépôt.

Capt. WARFIELD died last Thursday after a short sickness, and was buried here yesterday with military honors. He was formerly Chief Commissary of the Second Brigade, under the lamented STEVENS, at Beaufort. A few weeks before his death, he was placed by the General in command in charge of the Commissary Department at this dépôt. His strict and prompt business habits made him a most valuable and efficient servant to the Government, while his urbane and courteous demeanor gained for him the esteem and confidence of all who were brought in contact with him.

I regret to have to announce the illness of Gen. MITCHEL. He is said to be suffering from fever, and has removed his quarters to Beaufort, for a change of air and scene.

Gen. J. M. BRANNAN is for the time being in command of the post.

Capt. SEWALL, Assistant Quartermaster, has been attacked with yellow fever, but is now out of danger and in a fair way of recovery. B. J. S.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

To the Planters of Middle, Southern and Southwestern Georgia: MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 17, 1862.

An eminent necessity has caused Gov. BROWN to appeal to you for a laboring force to work on the defences around Savannah. No more negroes will be received than is actually necessary to complete the work in thirty days. Agents will be in the several counties to receive the negroes and receipt for them. T. A. PARSONS, General Superintendent.

Execution of a Soldier in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 31.

JOHN MANN, a private in the Sixteenth Regiment, convicted of the murder of his sergeant in July last, was executed here at 10:30 this morning.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF HALIFAX.

Rumors of Further Ravages by the Rebel "290."

English Discussions of American Affairs.

THE TALK OF RECOGNITION.

Important Changes in the French Ministry.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool, at 2 P. M. of the 18th, and Queenstown the 19th ult., arrived at Halifax at 1½ A. M. to-day. She experienced strong westerly gales the whole passage. She has 100 passengers for Boston.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *Edinburgh* at New-York.

The R. M. steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown about 1½ P. M. of the 17th ult., and reached Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Spezzia says intelligence has reached there, that two Confederate *cruisers have entered the Mediterranean—Capt.* SEMMES being in command of one. It was rumored they had already sunk or burned twelve Federal vessels, and the American Consuls at all the ports were on the alert to spread the tidings and provide measures for future safety. [*Query*—This may be another version of the statement already published, of the destruction of whalers.]

The London *Daily News* compliments Sir G. C. LEWIS for his remarks against the recognition of the South, regarding them as ministerial in significance. It says they will go far to still the rising clamor of reckless and thoughtless men. It adds: "Notwithstanding Mr. GLADSTONE's statement, the Government are of opinion that JEFFERSON DAVIS has not made the Southern States a nation, and until he has, England will certainly not interfere."

The same journal editorially picks to pieces Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD's Liverpool oration, and the New-Orleans correspondence recently published in the London *Times*, and contends that the arguments used clearly show that, with the South, Slavery is the beginning, middle and end of the whole revolution.

The London *Herald* calls attention to the conflicting views of Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir G. C. LEWIS, relative to America, and says that they ought not to sit in the same Cabinet.

The *Herald* then controverts the views of Sir G. C. LEWIS, and says that former precedents will justify the present recognition of the South.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that it is perfectly obvious that the number of men in the field touch the limits of the fighting population, both North and South, and when to this is added the armies swallowed up in swamps, in battle-fields, in marches, and rendered non-effective by sickness, by wounds and by parole, the intervention which is to arise from the hard logic of accomplished facts, is more likely to terminate the war—a war in which much ignorance of the first principles of military science has been evinced, and great indifference shown to human life.

The London *Times* writes up the cultivation of flax in England, and shows it could be profitably and satisfactorily done.

A Garibaldi meeting came off at the London Tavern, on the 17th, without disturbance. Mr. WOOD, member of Parliament for London, presided. The attendance was very large, but embraced few persons of note. The speeches were moderate. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with GARIBALDI, and the cause he represents, viz: complete unity, and protesting against the continued occupation of Rome by the French troops, as insulting to Italy and dangerous to the peace of Europe. The resolutions were embodied in a memorial to Earl RUSSELL.

FRANCE.

The retirement of M. THOUVENEL from the Ministry attracted much attention, and led to various speculations. The change was thought to be unfavorable for the settlement of the Roman question. It was reported that several other members of the French Cabinet, who rather favored the evacuation of Rome, will retire, and that the Cabinet will be essentially a new one. The appointment of DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the Foreign Ministry, was regarded as a blow to the hopes of the Italians.

The latest rumors assert that M. FOULD and Count PERSIGNY, have both tendered their resignations, but there is nothing certain.

It was reported that M. FOULD was about to visit Marseilles, and make a speech there which will create a sensation in politics and commerce.

Marshal CANROBERT is appointed commander of the Military Division of Lyons, and the Duke of Magenta that of Nancy.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that the Emperor returned from Biarritz in a very ultramontane spirit. What may be the cause of this sudden change from indifference to piety seems to puzzle France. The latest phase of the Imperial mind gives the victory for a time to the priestly party. No doubt, for the present, there is an end to all thoughts of an evacuation of Rome.

The Bourse on the 17th was firm; Rentes 71f. 25c.

ITALY.

It was stated that the withdrawal of M. THOUVENEL from the French Ministry created an immense sensation at Turin, and the rumor that RATAZZI had resigned received some credence.

There are also vague rumors from Rome that Cardinal ANTONELLI and Mons. MERODE had tendered their resignations.

It was reported that Prince HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE is to be the new French Minister to Rome.

PORTUGAL.

The Japanese Embassadors had reached Lisbon.

DENMARK.

A dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to the Danish Government, dated Sept. 24, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, is published. It expresses very unfavorable views of the Danish claims on the German Duchies, and recommends the Danish Government to cancel the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig. The Danish Government in reply positively declines to accept the recommendations of Earl RUSSELL.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The *Times* to-day is silent on American affairs.

The *Daily News* briefly points to the desperation and barbarism of the slave drivers, as evidenced by the proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

The *Morning Herald* reverts to Sir G. C. LEWIS' speech regarding America, and again argues in opposition thereto. It says that the time has arrived for the recognition of the South, and that the greatest mistake future times will point out in the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON will be the long delay in recognizing the Confederates.

The *Morning Post* also has an argument against Sir G. C. LEWIS' views as to the time for recognition, *and says they are totally at variance with the accepted practice of nations.*

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Shirtings and Twist firm. Indigo and Saltpetre active. Exchange, 2s. ½d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Gen. WARD's contingent has extricated itself from its perilous position. The rebels made a fierce attack on the city and burnt down the villages in the vicinity, but were finally driven back with great loss.

Prince KUNG has been attacked with cholera, which rages fearfully in the Northern Provinces.

There is no news from Japan.

SHIRTINGS are firm. SILK is advancing. EXCHANGE, 6s. ½d. FREIGHTS tending upward.

CANTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1[illegible].

SHIRTINGS and TWIST are higher. TEA is firm. EXCHANGE, 4s. 7d.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday, at 71f. [illegible] for the Rentes.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 15,500 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and closes nominal at 1½d.@2d. decline, under heavy arrivals from India. The sales on Friday were 1,500 bales, closing with a still declining tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26d.
Fair Mobile	28d.	Middling Mobile	26d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 275,000 bales, of which only 13,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market has a declining tendency; the sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Flour still tending downward. American 23s.@27s. Wheat heavy, and irregular. Red Western, 9s.@10s.; Red Southern, 10s.@10s. 3d.; White Western, 10s. 3d. @ 10s. 9d.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn quiet, but steady. Mixed, 29s. 3d. @ 29s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef still declining. Pork quiet, and nominal. Bacon easier. Lard quiet, and 1s. lower; sales at 43s.@44s. Tallow still declining; quoted 46s.@47s.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes quiet; Pots 33s.; Pearls 32s. 3d. Resin flat and nominal. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar still declining. Coffee firmer. Rice has a declining tendency. Linseed easier. Linseed Oil firm. Cod Oil firm at £45 10s. Petroleum firmer, 19s.@20s.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Baring's Circular reports Wheat heavy and 1s.@2s. lower; Red Western, 47s.@52s. FLOUR 24s.@28s. IRON firm. SUGAR tending downward. TEA inactive. COFFEE firm. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 130s. RESIN dull at 28s. TALLOW steady. LINSEED has a declining tendency. LINSEED CAKES flat. LINSEED OIL dull at 41s. 9d.@42s. SPERM OIL inactive. COD OIL still advancing; quoted at £47. TIN further advanced 4s. ℔ ton. The Linseed sale was flat at 3d.@4d decline. PETROLEUM active.

GROVES & TODD report Provisions quiet, but steady. Lard easier.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARINGS' *Circular* quotes Erie Shares, 35½@36½; Illinois Centrals, 44@43 discount; New-York Centrals, 74@76; United States 6s, 70@72; do. 5s, 66@68; Massachusetts 5s, [illegible].

Consols closed on Friday, at 93¼ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £312,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 17th inst. closed stronger and consols a shade higher. The demand for money in the discount market was more active. Very few transactions took place below two per cent. If the withdrawals of gold from the Bank continue, it is thought an advance in the Bank minimum will be the result. The specie shipments to the East, by the mail of the 20th inst., will be nearly four hundred thousand pounds sterling, principally for cotton shipments.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes *firmer, and though the rates are unchanged, there is* rather better feeling.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and irregular with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 93½ @ ¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES steady.

ILLINOIS CENTRALS 43½ dis.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 1,250 bales. Market very dull and nominal. New-Orleans, *tres ordinaire*, 262f.; New-Orleans, *bas*, 252f. Stock, 28,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

BOURSE, firm. RENTES 71f. 25c.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Stores for the Confederate States—The Stars and Stripes Disabled—A Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following items are extracted from late files of the Nassau *Guardian*:

The steamer *Bonita* has arrived from Liverpool, with a cargo of "brass, iron, quinine," &c.

The gunboat *Stars and Stripes* touched at Nassau, 10th, en route to Key West, with shaft damaged. The *Guardian* says the pilots of the port have been forbidden, under a penalty of deprivation, to bring in any belligerent vessel in future, unless the permission of the Governor is first obtained.

The *Guardian*, of the 23d, contains the following: We have received the permission of His Excellency the Governor to publish the following letter from Mr. Secretary SEWARD to Mr. Secretary GIDEON WELLES, inclosed in the reply to a dispatch written by Gov. BAYLEY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE on the subject of the chase of the *Herald* by the United States steamer *Adirondack*:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1[illegible], 1862.

SIR: Current newspaper reports, which, of course, may not be altogether reliable, give some reason for believing that the U. S. steamship *Adirondack* has lately continued the chase of a British vessel, *The Herald*, understood to be engaged in violating the blockade, even within the line of maritime jurisdiction, that is to say, within a marine league of the shore of the Island of New Providence. The President desires that you ascertain the truth of this fact with as little delay as possible, since, if it be true, the Commander of the *Adirondack* has committed an inexcusable violation of the law of nations, for which acknowledgment and reparation ought to be promptly made. To guard against any such occurrence hereafter, the President desires that you at once give notice to all commanders of American vessels of war, that this Government adheres to, recognizes and insists upon the principle that the maritime jurisdiction of every nation covers a full marine league from the coast, and that acts of hostility or of authority within a marine league of any foreign country, by any naval officer of the United States, are strictly forbidden, and will bring upon such officer the displeasure of his Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

We are happy to learn that His Excellency, the Governor, has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, informing him that Hon. W. STUART, Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, has been instructed to request the release of J. HOWARD, who is said to be serving in the United States Navy at Fernandina, and to endeavor to trace the other captives, STEPHEN, kidnapped from Grand Bahama last year and sold as slaves.

Release of Civil Prisoners at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31.

Dr. GEORGE LEE LYMAN and M. V. B. HARNEY, who were arrested in August last for disloyalty, were discharged to-day on taking the oath of allegiance, by order of the War Department.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with a Million in Specie.

Confirmation of the News of the Triumph of Mosquera.

Later from the Central and South American States.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. The specie list, which will be found under our monetary head, foots up over a million dollars.

The *Ocean Queen* brings our Panama, Central American, and South American correspondence, which will be found below.

PANAMA.

Later News from the Interior—Full Confirmation of the Victory of Mosquera—Panama Tranquil—Movements of United States Vessels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

We have no late arrivals from the interior of the Republic, but by way of Ecuador we have full confirmation of the news I sent you by last mail of the brilliant victory of Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, of the Mosquera Party, in Manca(?), over the reactionary forces headed by Gen. BRAULIO(?) CORDOVA and others, and of the death on the field of battle of ex-Gov. JULIAO(?), leader of the Reactionary Party in Antioquia. Not over 500 of the 2,500 Centralists or Conservatives escaped, and these fled toward Antioquia. Everyone hereabouts has full confidence that our tiresome revolution is ended, and that Gen. MOSQUERA is master of the situation.

The State of Panama is tranquil, the Provisional Government of Don MANUEL DIAZ being firmly established. The State Convention is soon to meet. Don MANUEL will no doubt be elected Governor.

Several of the Fabrega family, the leaders of the Legitimists in this State, have arrived here from Santiago, and have not been molested by the party in power.

The difficulties between the Church and State growing out of the Mosquera mortmain decree, have been temporarily settled, and the temples are all reopened to worshipers again.

We have the U. S. steam corvette *Lancaster* and the U. S. steam frigate *Saranac* in port. Two hundred men came out last Tuesday in the *Ocean Queen* to relieve a few men sent home and to fill up the quota of the *Lancaster*. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Callao. Purser WHITE, of that ship, goes home to-day invalided. We have been long expecting the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* at Aspinwall, to relieve the brig *Perry*, which latter vessel is ordered to Key West.

The *Ocean Queen* brought out the largest freight ever brought to Aspinwall by an American steamer—1,800 tons—all for California. She takes home to-day only fifty-seven California passengers.

The British screw-steamer *Ashdon*(?) landed a very large cargo of foreign goods from England, at Aspinwall last week, mostly destined for Central and South America. She sailed with a large return cargo of the products of the same States, for Jamaica and England on the 22d instant.

Col. G. M. TOTTEN, principal manager of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus, and JOSEPH SMITH, Esq., manager at Aspinwall of the Vanderbilt Line of Steamers, go home on the *Ocean Queen* to-day.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Failure of the Attempt at Fusion—A Revolution Expected in Nicaragua—Fear of Filibusters, &c.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. M. DOW, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 20th. She brings dates from the Central American States to the middle of the present month, but her news is not important.

The attempt at fusion of the five States into a Confederated Republic has failed, of course, everybody wanting to be President and every State claiming the Capital. Indeed, instead of friendly consolidation, these little Republics seem to be preparing for wars with each other. An alliance, defensive and offensive, has been made between Guatemala and Nicaragua, said to be directed against Salvador and Honduras. Honduras is complaining of Salvador for having incited her Indians to revolt, and a very bad feeling seems to be springing up between these two States.

In Nicaragua the voting resulted in the choice of electors in favor of Don TOMAS MARTINEZ, the present occupant of the chair, as President. The vote is to be declared by the Assembly in January, when a revolution is confidently predicted, the Chamorro and Jerez party being illy satisfied with the selection of Don TOMAS.

We have reports, both by the Pacific and Atlantic steamers, that orders had been given to the commanders of the forts of San Carlos and Castillo Rapid to prevent by force the passage of steamers with the Transit Company's passengers, unless the line was in full operation on or before the 15th October present, as the company convened to commence operations before that date. Mr. WEBSTER CAMPBELL, agent of the company, writes to Commander NICHOLSON, of the United States brig-of-war *Perry*, at Aspinwall, that he expects trouble, but I do not believe the Government of Nicaragua will make use of any force to prevent the transit of *bona fide* passengers, however much it may regret having granted this privilege. The fact is, the Government is frightened to death at the prospect of another filibuster invasion, and has made up its mind that these steamers will be made use of for that purpose, when the Southern rebellion in the United States shall have collapsed; or that General WALKER is coming down upon them with his black Philistines. The richer classes, too, do not like to have the labor of the country drawn off from the haciendas, by the better wages of the Transit Company.

The steamer *San Juan*, intended for Lake Nicaragua, had not been injured greatly on the Machuca Rapid, as reported, but had arrived safely at Granada. The river steamer had been completed, and made her trial trip last Sunday. It is to be hoped that the establishment of a Nicaragua line will induce some improvement in the New-York line to Aspinwall, as it needs it bad enough.

We have nothing new from Costa Rica.

FREIGHT BY THE GUATEMALA.—For Southampton: 120 serroons Cochineal, 153 serroons Indigo, 2 bales Deer Skins, Bullion $20,000.

For New-York: 24 serroons Cochineal, 15 serroons Indigo, 5 bales Deer Skins, 2 tins Balsam, 2 packages Bark, 1 bale Cotton, 305 Hides, 1 box Tortoise Shell.

For South Pacific: 157 serroons Indigo.

For Liverpool: 96 Hides, 3 bales Deer Skins.

For Panama: 17 serroons Indigo, 7 packages Sugar, 10 barrels Alcohol, 19 bags Coffee, 2 boxes Hats, 3 boxes Segars, 5 boxes Mats(?).

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili—Visit of Dr. Mackie to Valparaiso, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

The British Mail Steamship *Peru*, from Southern ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Oct. 2, from Bolivia to the 28th September, from Callao and Lima to Oct. 14, and from Ecuador to Oct. 17.

ECUADOR.

A conspiracy to overthrow the present Government had been discovered at Guayaquil, and frustrated. The conspirators seem to have been employed by the ex-chiefs ROBLES and URBINA, who have apparently been keeping quiet since their overthrow by MORENO and FLORES. A ramification of the plot, no doubt, was the late attempt to seize Gen. FLORES by an expedition fitted out in Callao. The friends of ROBLES, it is hinted, through the assistance of President CASTILLA, of Peru, had purchased the old British steamship *New-Granada*, for $30,000, and placed men on board of her, for the purpose of seizing FLORES, who was known to be spending his time on an island in the Guayaquil River. But after leaving Callao, the *New-Granada* broke down, and the objects of the conspirators were thus frustrated.

We have also further confirmation of the rumor that President MORENO had refused to comply with the secret articles of his late treaty, in which he offered to aid Gen. ARBOLEDA to resist President MOSQUERA in Cauca, in the Republic of New Granada. The agent of ARBOLEDA, after vainly endeavoring to get assistance in Ecuador, had retired from Quito and gone to Pasto. It is well that President MORENO has been wise in time—for MOSQUERA's chief, GUTIERREZ, is before this in Pasto, on his borders, with 4,000 men, and could march to Quito, if he wished, without opposition.

PERU.

The news from Peru is not important. Gen. SAN ROMAN, President elect, had arrived at Lima from Arequipa, and was to have been inaugurated on the 24th of October. His reception by the people of Callao and Lima was very enthusiastic.

The question as to whether Peru would confirm the bargain of her Minister in London, who borrowed eleven millions of dollars on very onerous terms, was still under discussion in Congress, but as money must be had, no doubt the funds will soon be put in circulation. In the meantime, four or five millions of it, which has reached Lima, still remains in the hands of the consignees.

Last year Congress authorized President CASTILLA to make war on Bolivia whenever he might find it convenient; but lacking funds with which to do it, up to the present time, he has failed to marshal his hosts for the field. Now that the Government has eleven millions of dollars in hand, Congress has wisely withdrawn this power, ordered a reduction of the army, and authorized and enjoined the President to treat with Bolivia for a "permanent peace."

The salaries of most of the public employes, which were raised in 1860, have been reduced by order of Congress to the former scale.

The Government is endeavoring to repress gaming, which has acquired such ascendancy over all classes of persons, especially the higher classes, in Lima and Chorillos.

Robberies in Lima were less frequent than heretofore, and the highways in the country were comparatively secure.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in the month of September, was 24,391 tons register, all to Europe. Freights, £3 15. Exchange on London, 60 and 70 days', 46d. per dollar.

BOLIVIA.

The report I sent you by last steamer that President ACHA had completely defeated Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ, *the Revolutionist, on the plains of Oruro*, is fully confirmed. PEREZ had 2,400 men, and ACHA about 1,000. The former lost between 200 and 300 in killed; the balance dispersed or were taken prisoners, and PEREZ fled, it is supposed, toward the Argentine Provinces. On this news reaching LA PAZ, an attempt was made at reaction, but after a little firing on both sides and some robberies, quiet was restored. It is said that PEREZ has still quite a force near La Paz, and the people of that capital were much alarmed for their lives and property. There does not seem to be much prospect of permanent tranquility in Bolivia. Mr. CAHILL(?), United States Minister resident, was active in his efforts to bring about peace there.

Exchange on England, 90 days, 39d. ⅌ $1.

CHILI.

The people had got through with their feasts, &c., in honor of Chilian independence. The Congress in Santiago is occupied in arrangements for bettering the fiscal condition of the country. Business had so accumulated in Congress that the extension of its term thirty days was considered insufficient to close it up.

The President has vetoed the bill exempting copper from export duties when worked with domestic coal. He proposes an extension of the time to eighteen months, instead of six, as provided for in the bill.

Dr. JAMES MACKIE, of the Diplomatic Bureau, at Washington, and who went to Bolivia as special agent of the Government, had made a flying visit to Valparaiso and Santiago, and been received with great honors by the principal public men and private citizens of the latter city. Dr. M. was made an honorary member of the Society of the "American Union" of Chili, on which occasion they had a very happy time, and eloquent speeches were made on both sides. The Doctor presented an American flag to the Society, which, in its turn, presented him with a beautiful Chilean flag to take to his family, so that in the day of reunion, blended with his own colors, it might be placed in the capital. Subsequently, a magnificent banquet was given to Dr. MACKIE; and one of the newspapers remarks of it, that rarely has there been enjoyed in Santiago a more splendid *fête* than that given by the Society of the "American Union" to Mr. MACKIE in the *salons* of the Casino. The dining hall was magnificently and elegantly decorated. In the centre was a beautiful portrait of WASHINGTON, to which a majestic appearance was given by the Star-spangled banner, which enveloped it in its folds. Opposite the Liberator of the North was the portrait of BOLIVAR, the Liberator of the South, enveloped in a cloud of flags of the American nations. O'HIGGINS and SUCRE united above trophies of crowns and flags, LAS HERAS, FREIRE, and CARRERA HERMANOS(?), all heroes, and the noble martyrs of our independence, were there, grave and majestic, reflecting with the vast splendor of their glories this reunion of noble hearts which came to offer upon the altars of this country the tribute of patriotism. FREIRE, enveloped in a Chilian flag; LAS HERAS, covered with the flags of Peru and Buenos Ayres, presented the true emblems of triumphant liberty in the front of the hall. Over the immense mirror, the tricolor of Chili, intertwined with the flags of Mexico and the United States, manifested, also, the sympathies of Chili for a noble cause and for our unhappy people. All the walls were adorned with the beautiful trophies formed by the interlaced flags of the Republican sisters, garlanded with flowers, and crowned with the national colors.

From 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5, the guests were assembled in the ante-rooms, where they were served with abundant refreshments. At 5 o'clock the banquet was served, and before seating themselves, Don MANUEL A. MATTA, in the name of Gen. LAS HERAS, President of the "American Union," placed in the hands of Mr. MACKIE his diploma as an honorary member, in a frank and beautiful address. The table presented a magnificent *coup d'oeil*. Immense vases of graceful flowers, fanciful structures of fruits, a multitude of fountains, adorned with patriotic symbols and devices, were all arranged with the most perfect taste. Substantials and dishes, desserts and confections, for all tastes, with the richest wines in abundance—nothing was wanting—nothing could be more delicate.

Never have we seen, says the Editor, a more universal happiness, a more cordial frankness. The voice of America was heard in every part of the hall, with all the powerful energy of the sentiment of liberty. One idea only moved the intellect. All were echoes from the voice of a single conscience. There was a united people—an American people—who drew tighter their mutual ties, seeking at the same time to lay the foundations of their future progress. There were 125 guests present.

"Misfortunes make strange bed-fellows." Before the appropriation of San Domingo by Spain, and before France threatened to swallow down Mexico, most, if not all, of these Spanish Republics pretended to look upon the United States as their most dangerous enemy, and were ready to join hands with any one or all the Powers of Europe against us. England and France were everywhere courted, and the "*salvajes*" of North America were despised and contemned. I have written out, as above, a short account of this banquet to Dr. MACKIE, for the double purpose of showing that late events have proved to these States who are their real friends; and to impress upon the Government at Washington the importance, when it has occasion to send special agents abroad, of sending men of high character, intelligence and approved patriotism, like Dr. MACKIE, instead of such men as we have been accustomed to meet, on such errands, on this Isthmus, during the former Administration.

Business in Valparaiso had been dull the preceding fortnight. Cotton goods are high and in demand. Articles for the United States market, such as hides, &c., have lost their value in exchanges with that country. Rates of interest are low, but only first-class paper can be negotiated. Woolens, linens and silks have improved in price. Stock of common lumber very large, and sells slowly. Choice kinds from the Atlantic States wanted. Powder has lately been imported from California; prices tend downward. No Carolina rice in market. No change in the price of flour. Barley is held at $1 75 the fanega, cash; prospects of the crop poor. Copper bars sold at $16 05. Exchange—on London, 60 and 90 days, 45@45½ pence ⅌ dollar. No exchange selling on United States. Freights—To England and Hamburg, £3 5s. @£3 5s.; to United States, $15 ⅌ English ton.

I mentioned in my last, the loss or abandonment of the American clipper ship *Reporter*, near Cape Horn. Further particulars have reached Valparaiso.

The English ship *Enchantress*, arrived at Caldera about the middle of September, bringing four men saved from the *Reporter*, WHITE, Master, from Boston, lost in her way from New-York to San Francisco. About the 7th of August, when in lat. 58 S. (no longitude given, probably 60° W.) a violent gale from the northwest commenced to blow with only occasional lulls. On the 16th, the *Reporter* made Cape Horn, at a distance of about twenty miles. The violence of both weather and sea compelled her, when already badly damaged, to put back, in hopes of arriving safely at the Falkland Islands.

On the 17th, the vessel was leaking badly, without any possibility of bailing her. The men could not work any longer at the pumps. The sea broke over her at every minute, crashing overboard every moveable on deck.

While in this desperate position the *Enchantress* came in sight, and perceiving the condition of the *Reporter* and her crew, laid by, in spite of the violence of the gale, and made noble efforts for their rescue. Those unhappy men had been working whole days and nights, and were entirely exhausted. There were no boats left. The sea had swept them off. It was impossible to draw near the sinking vessel during the gale. At noon on the 17th of August there were ten feet of water in the hold, and the ship had settled four feet by the stern. The Captain in this perilous juncture sent on a raft the first mate and seventeen remaining men to the *Enchantress*. They all perished. Then the Captain of the *E.*, with the seventeen remaining hands, abandoned her on a raft, to seek protection on board the *E.*, but fourteen of them, including the Captain—W. HENRY WHITE—perished in the attempt, out of exposure and exhaustion. Only four men out of thirty-six were saved, and brought by the *E.* to Caldera, as stated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

There is news from the Argentine Republic. Everything is quiet.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

An Old Planter on the Emancipation Proclamation—The Pro-Slavery Party—Gen. Weitzel's Brigade Reviewed—A Torchlight Procession by the Workmen—Speeches from Gens. Butler and Shepley—A Dinner to Gen. Weitzel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.

I met an old planter a day or two ago, who has lost nearly one hundred negroes by the present rebellion, who saluted me as follows: "Halloo ——, you Northern Yankees are making a d—n sight more noise about President LINCOLN's Proclamation than we Southerners are." The remark is most truthful, and shows in the most painful light, that the miserable truckling to the Slave oligarchy by certain presses and persons of the North is chronic, and cannot be cured even by the horrors and sacrifices which have been entailed on the country by the present war. This sudden uprising of certain old political elements, which I thought if not dead, were at least paralyzed, is indeed disgusting, and but for my thorough conviction that the great mass of the people are sound, I should almost despair. I have yet to hear one word in the streets against the Emancipation Proclamation from my Southern acquaintances. They all say to me—this is exactly what might have been expected; and more—so utterly disorganized have the slaves become, that the institution, under its old order, is forever destroyed and worthless, no matter what Mr. LINCOLN or anyone else may say on the subject.

I must confess that from this distance the Pro-Slavery howl that is going up at the North is one of the most humiliating things that could have occurred at this particular crisis; it has strengthened the hands of the rebellion more than would a hundred thousand troops added to those already under LEE at Richmond. What is the real foundation of this sudden *furore*? It is beyond a doubt latent treason, that is taking this course to give aid and comfort to the enemy. What do these people expect? We might as well vote to sustain their army and give them a powerful navy, as to vote to give them back intact their Slavery institution. It is a military necessity that it shall sink before the progress of the rebellion, and we might as well at the North howl over the slain of the rebel armies as an unconstitutional loss, as to get up at this most unfortunate time Slavery excitement. In the name of Heaven, will the time in this country never come when the great free States of the North will look after the interests of the white man; is there nothing good or beautiful but the miserable negro; nobody's rights to be respected but the owners of this precious humanity?

There is one subject, however, worthy of the especial attention of the North, and that is the necessity of a speedy opening of the Mississippi River. I find that there is growing here a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among Western men that the entire energies of the war are devoted to the ineffectual taking of Richmond, while all other great material interests are made subordinate. The idea is that the Northern and Middle States ought to be sufficiently powerful to subdue the rebel Capital, and that the States of the West should no longer be drained of their fighting men, to have them sacrificed on the banks of the Potomac, while not the slightest effort is made to open the Mississippi. They argue that the States along the seaboard have an *open commerce with all the world*, while they, the Western States, have, without any absolute necessity, their natural and legitimate egress to the sea blockaded; and more than all, that the speedy opening of the river would be one of the most effectual ways of drawing off the troops from Virginia, and thus properly divide up the fighting. There is no use of disguising the fact, that this supineness regarding the Mississippi is working against the efficient prosecution of the war; there is dissatisfaction and grumbling that is taking shape and crystalizing, under the influence of secession, into formidable proportions; the first official announcement of this feeling being the recent bid by the rebel Congress for sympathy from the Western States.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., was made memorable by a military review of Gen. WEITZEL's brigade, which was one of the finest ever witnessed in the military city of New-Orleans. The occasion, perhaps, called forth more interest from the fact that the General has created here a warm personal interest in his behalf, which was shown by the unusual turn-out of our citizens. The brigade, consisting of five regiments, with two batteries of artillery, marched about four miles from Camp Kearny, on the upper line of the city, and entered Commerce-street in column, and continued to Magazine, then turned down Canal, and formed along the broad avenue. The day was unexceptionably fine, and the men looked superb, and as they came tramping along, it made the hearts of Union men beat with joy at the appearance of so much valor and strength, bearing the Union flag along highways that were but a few months ago desecrated by rebel rags, or made hideous by treasonable shouts. The head of the column was composed of a squadron of cavalry, led by Capt. PERKINS; then came the Eighth New-Hampshire Volunteers, the First Louisiana, the Thirteenth Connecticut, the Seventy-fifth New-York, recently from Pensacola, and the Twelfth Maine. Then came a fine battery of artillery, with six brass pieces, the flag bearing the ominous words "Baton Rouge," and another battery, of four iron rifled guns, all in perfect order—men and horses being as fine as possible. The troops marched down the lower side of the street and came to a rest. *At precisely 3*, to a moment—the official time set for the review—*the line was formed*, a fact that speaks volumes for the future efficiency of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL—for I hold it to be true that a soldier who is not instinctively precise in small things, will fail somewhere when important matters are under consideration. A few moments only elapsed before a movement was seen on the extreme right, and Major-Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by his Staff, rode down the lines, the usual honors being paid as he passed. The General looked uncommonly well, and his Staff was in full force, among which were Lieut.-Col. KINSMAN, Major STRONG, Col. SHAFFER, Col. TURNER, Col. FRENCH, Judge BELL, Capt. KENSEL(?), Capt. CLARK, Major HAGGERTY, Capt. PUFFER, Lieut. MARCH(?), and others. Accompanying, also, were Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff, Gen. SHERMAN and Staff, and Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD and Staff, among whom I should mention was Col. WILSON, of the New-York Zouaves. At the appearance of this brilliant *cortège*, Gen. WEITZEL took his position in front of his brigade and was for the moment prominent to all spectators; it was his first appearance in such a *rôle*, and he attracted universal attention, and commanded the intensest interest. As the Commanding General rode by, WEITZEL's salute would have called forth cheers from the severest martinets at West Point. Gen. BUTLER and Staff, having passed up and down the line, front and rear, subjecting each corps to a searching scrutiny, the General took his position at the intersection of Canal and St. Charles streets, directly under the fine statue of HENRY CLAY, when the troops at the word of command, broke into platoons. The head of the column, led by Gen. WEITZEL, then passed in review, the entire affair seeming to elicit the greatest satisfaction on the part of Gen. BUTLER and the officers with which he was surrounded. During the display, the streets were crowded with people, there being a larger number present than ever before on such an occasion.

On the evening of the same day, our citizens were greeted by the appearance of a torchlight procession, the first that has graced our streets since "the fleet came up the river." It turned out that the men composing it were what is termed "the laborers on the canals," some three hundred strong, who have been all summer at work in the water arteries of this amphibious metropolis. Bearing brilliant flambeaux, and carrying in front a handsome United States flag, and accompanied with a fine band of music, the procession moved from the rear of the city down Camp street, and it was soon rumored, from this fact, that it was on its way to "Headquarters," to give Major-Gen. BUTLER a serenade. Arriving at the place of destination, the band played "Hail to the Chief," when a Committee composed of three workingmen, waited upon the General, and after some little ceremony, read the following resolutions:

Whereas, We the laborers employed on the canals of this city, deem it our bounden duty in these trying times, in which our beloved and adopted country has been thrown into a state of civil war by the machinations of unscrupulous politicians—men who have tried their utmost to dissever this our adopted country for their own aggrandizement:

Resolved, That we, the laborers employed on the canals of this city, tender our heartfelt thanks to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for the kind interest he has taken in the laboring classes of New-Orleans by giving them employment, whereby they have been enabled to earn an honest living for their families, instead of being made dependent on charity, a thing unavoidable but for his *timely* arrival in this city, for otherwise we would have been reduced to a state of starvation, and we would have been compelled to join the so-called Confederate army or starve in a Confederate prison; compelled to fight against the only free Government on earth, where men of every clime have had a right hand of fellowship extended to them, and a *cead mille failthe* in this "land of the free and home of the brave," and at the same time we would express our grateful obligation to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for the services of Col. T. B. THORPE, who has, with so much consideration for our feelings and so faithfully, as our own Superintendent, carried out Gen. BUTLER's wishes.

It was an interesting sight to see these strong, rough men, clothed in their plain, substantial garb, illuminated by brilliant gaslight, standing beside the General and his Staff, they in turn contrasting strongly in their blue uniform and bright shoulder-straps, though all were alike in the bronze of the complexion, which spoke eloquently of out-door work.

The General listened to the resolutions with most profound interest, and was evidently deeply impressed with the spontaneous thanks offered him by these men, so recently, and yet I believe so thoroughly redeemed from the foul spirit of rebellion. He proceeded with much feeling to thank the workingmen of New-Orleans, and especially those engaged in the hard labor of clearing out the canals, for their sense of gratitude and patriotism which they showed in turning out in such numbers, so orderly and well-conducted. He alluded to the fact that the workingmen were the first to take the oath of allegiance to the United States after the entrance into the city of the forces under his command. He said that they had no property at stake to afford a selfish reason for them to do so; he believed that they were instigated by the sacred recollections clustering around the old flag, under the folds of which they had prospered, and that they were the first who willingly came forward to commence the number of 14,000 persons, *who had, in New-Orleans, declared themselves to be* true to the United States. He alluded to the public works of the city carried on under General Order No. 244; he said that the workingmen must not suppose that he, as the representative of the United States, would do anything to discourage labor; on the contrary, he would endeavor before he left this city to elevate labor to its proper sphere, and as he had always fought the battles of the poor man against the rich in his far distant home of the North, he did not intend now to remain quiet when such a field of usefulness was open before him, to prove that labor was, and of right should be, the most substantial blessing of a nation's prosperity. He expressed the hope that the time is not far distant in New-Orleans, when an honest day's work should secure an honest day's wages. He called to mind what the Scripture said, that "by the sweat of the brow shalt thou eat thy bread," and urged that because this was law of God, the laboring man should eat the best the land would yield to us.

He then spoke at some length on the present war, and said that its origin really lay in the struggle the rich have always carried on to oppress the poor, and that the effort had been attempted to form an aristocracy, which, if it were successful, would degrade the poor white laborer, even below his *status* in England, a country where the poor man had no friends. He implied that the poor man in the South had been forced to fight the battles of the rich, and that he believed that the day was not far distant when they would find out how they had been deceived, and fearful would be the retaliation. He repeatedly thanked the laborers for their demonstration, and pointed with pride to the flag they bore, and assured them that it was his desire to see the day arrive when the citizens of New-Orleans would prove themselves loyal enough to take the affairs of the City Government in their own hands, and that when such time did come, he would cheerfully march off his men to another field of duty. He alluded with satisfaction to the healthy condition of the city during the past Summer, and impressed it upon the minds of his hearers that what had been accomplished for the good of the city could be the work of civil as well as military rule. He also reminded them that a great responsibility rested on them, which was to jealously watch and see that all useful improvements were carried out, and by thus acting as became themselves as men, he had no doubt that New-Orleans would soon flourish as in days of yore.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were made with evident emotion, Gen. BUTLER retired from the balcony, the air ringing with hearty cheers. The band struck up *Hail Columbia*, and with giving cheers, "three times three," the procession marched to the residence of Gen. SHEPLEY, when the Governor received the congratulations of the crowd with a graceful and telling speech, in which he stated he had always cordially sustained the Commanding General in his determination to elevate the working man, and ameliorate his condition. Col. DEMING was then called for, who addressed what had now grown into a vast concourse of people. The Colonel stated that as Mayor of the City, he would do all in his power to sustain its interests, and protect its citizens from the fearful effects of the rebellion. The Colonel was greeted in turn with three hearty cheers, when the procession, with quick step, inspired by a lively tune, turned down Camp-street to the Park Hotel, where was serenaded Col. THORPE, and then, still bearing the flag before them, the procession proceeded to their headquarters, and at not an unusually late hour, quietly dispersed. The whole affair was well got up, and well carried out, and what made it more particularly grateful, is the fact that it was the spontaneous effusion of these hard-working, and evidently warm-hearted adopted citizens of the United States residing in New-Orleans.

In this connection I should mention, as an event of New-Orleans life, that on Tuesday evening last a number of distinguished civilians gave to Gen. WEITZEL a complimentary dinner, it being understood that he is about departing, with his brigade, up the river, on active service. There were present, as invited guests, many of our most prominent military officers. Gen. BUTLER excused himself on the ground of a review of one or two of his newly formed volunteer regiments. New-Orleans was always famous for people who know how to dine—a rare accomplishment, by the way—and there is something in the atmosphere and the wine that makes the guests cheerful, and, if called on to speak, apt and eloquent. Among the persons "called out" were several notables who did themselves great honor; among whom I should mention Mayor Col. DEMING. He commenced his remarks by severely condemning speech-making at dinners, and then set the bad example (according to his theory) of making a most eloquent speech. It will be long before I shall forget his remarks, as Mayor of the Crescent City, upon the past, present and future of New-Orleans. The toast, "The Navy," was replied to by Capt. LOWRY, of the gunboat *Sciota*. In his remarks he alluded to the harmony that had always existed in the Department of the Gulf between the military and naval forces of the Government, and in his attempt to do justice to the navy, he incidentally alluded to the fight at the forts, and, unconsciously perhaps to himself, got off some eloquent passages that I never heard surpassed. This was particularly the case in his description of the *Brooklyn*, on board of which he was First Lieutenant. He alluded to the glaring light the fire rafts cast over our gallant fleet, spoke of their confusing light, as they came crashing and cracking against our vessels, to be quietly seized by our tars and towed away where they might burn up in safety. He spoke of the charge of the *Brooklyn* between the fires of both forts when the noble old ship for twenty minutes fought Jackson and St. Philip, broadside and broadside, pouring out her thunder and her iron hail upon the contending forts, enveloped the while in the smoke of her own guns and the fire-rafts. He then alluded to the gallant vessel, as if alive to the importance of her mission, moving grandly on, passing the fearful ordeal, and coming out a victor in the strife. The immediate struggle over, Capt. LOWRY said he looked across the decks and twelve men lay extended in death, thirty were wounded, and the *remaining crew were stripped naked to their waists*, having torn off their shirts as incumbrances in the fight. There stood our gallant tars, begrimed with powder and stained with blood, their eyes dilated with anger, and ready as so many disciplined tigers, to again spring into the jaws of death, and die for the honor of their flag and their country.

In front of the city, in the midst of our fleet of ships and gunboats, is the British vessel of war, the *Rinaldo*, famous for carrying SLIDELL and MASON to Nassau. When the evening comes, and the levée is crowded with our citizens, the officers of this piratical craft amuse themselves and insult our ships and the people ashore by playing the "Bonny blue flag," the supposed national air of the rebel States. There is also occasionally flying in some part of the rigging a bit of bunting, made as nearly like the Confederate rag as possible. It is also understood, that when ladies visit this vessel, *they are generally selected for their secesh* proclivities, and that the United States, President LINCOLN and Gen. BUTLER come in for all sorts of vulgar abuse. It is, perhaps, a small matter, but it shows the spirit of these British officers and the forbearance of our Government. I trust that when we settle our own little domestic affairs, we will have the disposition, *as we have the power*, to make Great Britain learn good manners, if we cannot teach her honesty. I would say, by the way, that the officers of the *Rinaldo* speak of SLIDELL as that "blasted feller that won all their money at cards, you see."

OUR IRON-CLADS.

An Iron-Clad Tried and Reported Ready for Sea—The Keokuk Finished.

A naval officer has been good enough to send us a report of the trial trip of the United States iron-clad frigate *Chillicothe*, which has been finished, manned, and sent to sea on her first trial trip within the past two days. The vessel left the wharf at Jeffersonville, in compliance with orders from headquarters, for a trial trip of 72 hours, on which her machinery and armament were to be tested. The latter consisted of two tremendous 11-inch guns. Having got down the river firing commenced at various distances, *from 100 to over a thousand yards*. The result may be summed up thus in a paragraph: *There was no unusual recoil, no shaking of decks*, no bursting of turrets, or giving way of gun-gear. The experiments with ordnance were, in short, successful in every sense, and the consequence is that the Navy Department is to be informed to-morrow (26th) that the *Chillicothe* is ready for any service to which she may be ordered on this coast. The machinery worked very satisfactorily, giving the ship a speed of eight miles an hour, or two miles more than that specified in the contract. The *Chillicothe* is one of the "Ohio River iron-clads," and was built at Cincinnati by BROWN, McCORD & JANES(?). She is 156 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 5½ feet deep. Her armor is put on in plates—on the deck one inch, on the sides two inches thick. She has two engines with cylinders 22 inches in diameter and 6 feet stroke. The machinery was built at St. Louis. The *Chillicothe* is now in commission, and will soon be actively employed.

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT IRON VESSEL KEOKUK.

The tremendous iron vessel *Keokuk* (formerly the *Moodna*), is now almost finished, and her launch is announced to come off on the 15th prox. Preparations for getting her afloat will begin to-morrow. This is the most extraordinary looking craft in the world. She resembles two small boats turned down on each other. She is oval-shaped in the hull. The machinery will be carried entirely below water. There is no woodwork whatever, save in the cabins. A propeller in the stern will move her. There was no keel laid in the centre of this queer-looking craft, but one at the end and another at the stern, both of which extended toward the middle of the hull about 16 feet. A seven-foot ram protrudes from the bow. It is of cast-iron throughout, and bears a resemblance to the rams in the *Monitors*. When in the water the *Keokuk* will present the most singular appearance of any ship heard of up to this. The principle of her construction it is not deemed advisable to publish just now. The ordnance authorities are preparing a battery for her, of which also a minute description would be contraband.

—Capt. Benham, of the regular army, formerly Brigadier-General of volunteers, of which rank he was deprived as punishment for his share of the responsibility attaching to the disaster at James Island, passed through Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday last, *en route* for Portsmouth, whither he has been ordered to superintend the construction of Fort Constitution.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney(?), Keech, Lent, Orton, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

Councilman Lent moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

PETITION.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of John Jennings to be remunerated for damages sustained by a fire October thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Miller moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost at the last meeting (for want of a constitutional vote) the Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Ward, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and three cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for a sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to amend said resolution by striking out in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and seventy nine dollars and three cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and ten dollars.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Lent, Rose, The President, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Trotter, Snyder—2.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the pavement immediately in front of Pier number One, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the flooring of that part of Pier number One, East River, belonging to the City, be placed in good order at once, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved to take from the table resolution of Board of Aldermen that the poll of election for the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number forty-two Prince-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood, Brothers(?) and Churchill, for the sum of one hundred dollars for the transportation [illegible] from New-Orleans to this City, of the remains of Brigadier-General Williams, accompanied by two of his former servants.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman Repper moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to A. V. Stout to erect a bay window to his building in Thirty-first-street, corner of Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk in Leonard and Church streets, extending from the southeast corner of said street, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the election poll of the First District, Third Ward, be held at number forty-seven Cortlandt-street.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDER.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears for the sum of $445 18, for the purpose of canceling assessment against John Hardup, for regulating Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council January five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and to charge the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Lent, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Brice—16.

Negative—Councilman Snyder—1.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster, (introduced by unanimous consent.)

Whereas, It becomes the Common Council of the City of New-York to make every effort to avoid the necessity of a draft in this city; and

Whereas, Neighboring cities have secured their quotas by offer of liberal bounties, while this city is behind, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to forthwith report upon the expediency of increasing the amount of bounties offered by this city to volunteers to two hundred dollars.

Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Babcock—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Brice—11.

And the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Gross, Rose, The President, Trotter, Snyder—7.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the crosswalk at the intersection of Second-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday next, sixth instant, at five o'clock.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department suggesting that resolution and ordinance, directing that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement conflict, and recommending that the ordinance be amended so as to conform to the resolution, by adding, after the words, "Belgian pavement," the following words, viz.: "the City to pay half the expense thereof, and the owners of property benefited, the remainder."

Which recommendation was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk in front of number eleven West Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken land in and adjoining New-avenue East(?), and between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Godney, Keech, Lent, Rose, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

RESOLUTIONS.

First—That the Comptroller be directed to lease a lot of ground for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Eight, for a term of one year, as a temporary location for said Company.

Second—That the Street Commissioner be directed to construct a building on the lot leased by the Comptroller for the temporary location of Hook and Ladder Company number Eight, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which were laid on the table.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, sixth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2401, 1965, 1009, 2616, 1377, 1677, 2657, 1965, 2626, 2645, 2649, 2651, 2579, 2587, 2595. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 658, 1736, 111, 126, 2604, 2606, 2600, 664, 2366, 2370, 2374, 2380.

Interesting Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief(?).

Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. William Sturgis, Jr., et als.—MONCRIEF, J.—The object and design of this action, as I understand it, is to obtain the aid of the equitable powers of this Court, to remove alleged obstructions which the defendants by their acts have interposed to the effect and operation of the attachments issued in the actions at law. Beyond this, the general scope and aim of the suit is the same as in the suit in the Superior Court, of Scheldt(?) against the same defendants. Both the suits are brought by holders of Rennie's drafts, accepted by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., seeking to secure the application of the consignee property to the payment of those drafts, and to prevent its seizure by the creditors at large of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.

The alleged obstructions are, *first*, the appointment of a Receiver in the Scheldt suit, and *second*, the certificate given by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., to the Sheriff, upon receiving a copy of the attachments. There are allegations of fraud, and of fraudulent practices on the part of Sturgis, Shaw & Co. toward the plaintiffs in respect

[illegible] It is claimed that the suit brought by Scheidt, and the appointment of a Receiver thereon, was collusive between the parties, was a fraud upon the rights of the plaintiffs and was instituted for the purpose of defeating the lien of the plaintiffs' attachments. [illegible]

It is quite immaterial that this suit was instituted by Sturgis, Shaw & Co.; the evidence as to that is slight, and perhaps not sufficient to justify such conclusion. They could have interpleaded between these creditors, the holders of the Rennie drafts, and their general creditors, in respect to this property; and I see no reason why they could not have made a special assignment of the trust property to pay the Rennie creditors. [illegible]

In this view, I am of opinion that the institution of the Scheidt suit, and the appointment of a Receiver therein, of the consigned property and mortgage, furnished no reason for the interference of a Court of Equity, and does not, per se, defeat or deprive the plaintiffs of any lien or right acquired by force of their attachments.

The main question therefore is, did the plaintiffs by their attachments and the levy thereof, and the certificate given to the Sheriff by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., acquire any lien upon, or preference or priority of payment out of, the consigned goods and mortgage, which enables the plaintiffs to demand the judgment of this Court in aid of his judgments and executions at law?

The goods consigned, and mortgage executed by Rennie to Sturgis, Shaw & Co., were held as security for advances made and for the payment of any ultimate debt from Rennie to them. This, therefore, was a bailment and not a purchase. [illegible]

[illegible]

Important Decision on the Nelson Goodyear Hard Rubber Patent—Damages for Infringements Against Manufacturers and Dealers of Hard Rubber Goods.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

H. B. Goodyear, Administrator, and Conrad Poppenhusen vs. New-York Gutta Percha and India Rubber Vulcanite Company, Oscar Follet et al.—This case has been before the Courts for some time, and was argued on final hearing at Windsor, Vt. The Court have now given their decision, fully sustaining the Nelson Goodyear patents, and adjudged that the respondents have infringed these patents, that an injunction be issued and an order of reference to account for damages.

The same decree is granted to the complainants in the following suits, resting on the same defence, viz.: Storrs Brothers; Chapman, Lyon & Noyes; Rushmore, Cone & Co.; Johnson, Byrne & Johnson; Geo. Murfey & Co.; M. & J. Rosenheim; A. Welton & Porter; Meyer Dittenhoeffer; Jos. Steinert; Sal. Sonneborn; J. C. Engelhardt; Gerrard H. Dwenger; Marks, Palmer & Cushman; Elijah Brown; A. Gray; Robt. Haering; Lev. Cohen & Jas. Rosenberg.

Ch. M. Keller, E. W. Stoughton, Geo. D. Sargeant, for complainants; W. J. A. Fuller, L. Abbott, T. A. Jenckes, for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 3—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was again very heavy in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, the total value being *five millions of dollars*—the second week in succession *in which this large figure was made*. On the *other hand, the Export of Specie fell off to less* than one-fourth the amount cleared the previous week and the week before that. The Import entries have also fallen off, and we look for a moderate business, compared with September and October, throughout the present month. The Customs Duties of the week were $628,000, against $908,000 the week before. The price of Custom House Notes left off on Saturday 125¾@126 ₱ cent. The price of Gold, after selling a fraction below 130, recovered at the close to 130¼@130½ ₱ cent. The stock of Gold in Bank partially increased during the week, owing to the very light export demand, and the average this afternoon will probably show nearly thirty-eight millions. The exact amount reported on Saturday is $38,158,000, with a California arrival to be added to-day. A further addition has been made to the line of Loans and Discounts, principally on United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, 12 months to run, as these come into market from Government contractors. The line of Deposits at the close of the week shows a total of $168,502,000, the heaviest sum ever yet reported. The average of the week will probably show about $167,000,000, as against $164,497,000 last Monday. The increase at the close of the week was quite rapid, and the price of Money on the Street to the Brokers, 5 ₱ cent. as the rule, with exceptions as low as 4 ₱ cent. on select, and as high as 6 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. Of the latter, the amount now carried by the Brokers is believed to have increased on the Street, particularly of some of the Railway Shares and Bonds, which have of late been so rapidly advanced by speculation at the Stock Exchange as to induce a good many outside holders to realize. At the same time, the general strength of the Stock Market is such that nearly every moderate decline in prices tends to bring forward fresh buying for the rise, so that the signs of any very important decline are not implicitly relied upon by parties disposed to speculate against the market. The Public Funds of the United States have improved 1 ₱ cent. within a few days, partly from a better disposition among buyers to turn their attention to this class of investment, and partly from the moderate amounts brought upon the Exchange for sale. In addition to this, the condition of the Public Debt and the resources for its support in the way of Customs revenue and the prospective heavy yield of the Tax Bill, are beginning to be more generally appreciated. The transactions in Gold, and the number of parties speculating in it, have greatly fallen off since its exclusion from the Stock Exchange Board. The course of Exchange on London is also less violently influenced. The rate left off 144@144½ ₱ cent. The receipts of agricultural Produce from the West continue moderate, from the recent temporary interruption in Canal navigation. This, however, does not materially affect Flour and Provisions, the movement of which by rail is greater than was ever known at this season of the year, stimulated by the growing export demand for Flour, Butter, Lard, Cheese, &c. The receipts of Cotton from the Southwest since last Monday, are 2,611 bales against 4,198 bales the previous week. The guerrilla raids upon the Mississippi River, both below and above Memphis, have interrupted the movement; but we notice that Gen. SHERMAN, in command at that post, has given notice that he will afford a gunboat convoy to all Cotton-laden vessels, on proper application. The last news from Liverpool quotes a heavy decline, equal to five cents the pound, (at the present Exchange,) in consequence of the receipt of about 28,000 bales from India, and advices of certain American cargoes being at sea. Our own next return of Exports will show larger clearances of Cotton than the last. A cargo of 1,082 bales was cleared a few days ago, for Liverpool, by the ship *Athena*, and other sailing ships and steamers have taken moderate parcels. The clearances of Breadstuffs and Provisions show no abatement. The Brazil trade, which, before the civil war, could only be supplied, it was thought, from the Richmond City Mills of Gallego and Haxall, is now taking a large amount of St. Louis and Extra Ohio and Genesee Flour. This revolution, on a smaller scale, is no less significant of the permanent injury to the trade of the Southern States by their rebellion, than the enhanced competition in Cotton from the East Indies, China, as well as Bombay.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,903,575, against $2,244,130 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,005,626, against $2,808,949 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $351,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-*York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months* of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add five weeks since 1st October	16,404,020
Total to date, 1862	$153,915,020
Against same time, 1861	108,866,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$45,029,000

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$107,187,000
Add five weeks since 1st October	21,205,131
Total to date, 1862	$128,392,131
Against same time, 1861	111,128,167
Increase since Jan. 1	$17,263,964

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were	$43,844,000
Add since 1st October	7,057,000
Total to date, 1862	$50,901,000
Against same time, 1861	3,283,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$47,618,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	103¾@104¼
New-York Central	107¼@105¾
New-York and Erie	65¼@63¾@64¾@64
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	46¼@42¾
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	71¾@69¾
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	83½@80¾
Panama	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	70¾@79¾@76¾
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	37¾@36¾

The speculation of the week on the Railway Shares was active, but prices generally wavering, and at the close about 2 per cent. lower than on Saturday week. The difference in Erie old Shares is only 1½ per cent., though the fall in the meantime was equal to 2½ per cent. The movement in this Stock now attracts the speculative attention heretofore shown to New-York Central, affording, since the latter rose above par, a wider field for buyers and sellers upon the more ups and downs of the market. The shares of the Hudson River constitute a notable exception to the general decline, having suddenly gone up from 70¾ to 79¾ ₱ cent., and closing 76¼ ₱ cent. There is some talk of a scrip dividend, (a distribution of new shares,) at the close of the year, by way of representing the new City dépôt on lower Broadway, purchased by the Company, and raising the capital to the even sum of $4,000,000. To do this, the scrip dividend must be about 6 ₱ cent. But no official intimation has yet been given of such a dividend. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shares have also gone up rapidly on the official announcement that the capital would be raised one fifth by a distribution of 20 ₱ cent. new stock, to represent the purchases made of the Northern Cross and other connecting lines. The Company also give a cash dividend of 4 ₱ cent., free of the income tax. The Railway Bonds have been moderately steady. The Government stocks advancing. A recovery of 5 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail, and a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. on Panama are noted. The Railway shares closed heavy on Saturday afternoon.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Bank Shares. The State Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.; the Nassau 3½ ₱ cent.

New-York	106¾	American Exchange	95
America	112	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Phenix	110	Hanover	90
National	98	Metropolitan	104¼
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Nassau	100
State of New-York	100	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	97	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce Scrip Stock	86¾	Park	114

The following are the bids of Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

SPECIE LIST BY OCEAN QUEEN.

[illegible]

FROM ASPINWALL.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 24,121 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. and 104 bags Corn Meal, 100,400 bushels Wheat, 80,910 bushels Corn, 24,972 bushels Barley, 9,436 bushels Oats, 2,460 bushels [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business of the week has been very fair for the season, at steadily advancing prices for desirable styles. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, of this morning, says: "The market, as well as manufacture, continues very active, and there is an unabated demand for all kinds of seasonable work, considerably in advance of the supply. Contracts are now made upon very liberal terms, even considering the rise in stock, and journeymen's wages, and trade are apparently satisfactory to all parties. For army boots and shoes the call is very urgent, and for this description, faithfully and substantially made, the rates have largely advanced."

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 100 bags Government Java, at 32c., cash, and 1,000 bags Rio on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at full rates—Middlings, 60c.@61c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,600 bales.

DYEWOODS—Logwood has been in active request, including Jamaica, at [illegible], and St. Domingo at $19 75@$20 ₱ ton.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in lively request, including Dry Cod, at $3 90@$4 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9 50@$11; No. 2 do. $6 25@$7, and No. 3 at $3 87@$4 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herrings at 32c. for Scaled and 26c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand and has again declined 10c. ₱ bbl., closing quite irregularly. The reported sales since our last add up 9,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60 @$5 75
Extra State	5 90 @ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 70 @ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45 @ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45 @ 8 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy, to-day; sales 850 bbls., at $6 45@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 30@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining; sales, to-day, 400 bbls. Extra, at $6@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export, and prime lots of Winter have been quoted quite firm. Other kinds rather cheaper. The reported sales since our last comprise 145,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 46@$1 56; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 38; inferior do., at $1 30. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 20@$1 31. Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Sound Corn is very scarce and in demand at advancing prices. Unsound continues plenty and depressed. Sales since our last, 86,000 bushels, at 73c.@74c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@72c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 75c.@80c., according to quality, ₱ bush. Oats continue salable and buoyant to-day, including Canada, at 56c.@59c.; Western, at 56c.@59c.; and State, at 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Barley is very firm at $1 37½@$1 52½ ₱ bushel. Sales 4,600 bushels, part to arrive.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue salable and buoyant, at, according to quality, from 18c.@25c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, Oct. 31, says: "The market in the country has been comparatively dull during the past week; the regular dealers have enough on hand to supply their customers, and are not inclined to buy on speculation at present high prices. Speculators in the country are not very large holders; the hops held on speculation are in a great many hands. Orders are occasionally received from New-York to buy for export. These are filled at from 17c. to 22c. according to quality; only a few have brought over 20c. during the week. Should foreign exchange keep above 130 (*it is now 145*) the export demand will keep up, at least so long as hops can be bought at or quite near present quotations."

HEMP—Has been held firmly, but has been quiet to-day. Stock 3,200 bales American, with 60 tons and 41,822 bales foreign, against 90 bales American, with 50 tons and 42,556 bales foreign same date last year.

HIDES—Week's receipts have been only 13,760 Hides; sales, 76,000 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@21½ lbs., at 26½c.@27c., cash, usual selection; 8,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c., cash, in bond; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 11,500 Dry California, 22@23 lbs., 26c.@27c., 6 mos., usual selection; 7,600 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,070 Dry Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 22c.@23c., cash, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 150 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 250 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 276 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 26 lbs., 17c., 6 months; 1,100 Buenos Ayres Kip, 10 lbs., 25c., cash; 10,500 City Slaughters, 60@75 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., cash; 2,300 Country and Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., cash; 700 Washington Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 110 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 342,000, (same time last year, 319,200—year before, 319,200—year before, 143,000,) and 458 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 137,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips); 60,500 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips); 10,000 dry Orinoco, 53,000 dry California, 1,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c., 500 dry West Indies, Para, &c., 15,600 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz, 11,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 13,000 dry Gambia and Bissau, 1,500 dry Maracaibo, 10,000 dry Minas, 2,500 dry salted Bahia, 3,700 dry salted Chili, 3,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 500 wet salted California, 3,000 wet salted Western, 1,500 wet salted Rio Grande Cow, 458 bales East India Buffalo.

IRON—Has been quiet here; sales in Philadelphia during the week, 3,000@3,000 tons Anthracite Pig, at $30@$30 for No. 1, $28@$29 for No. 2, and $27@$28 for Forge, cash and time.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand, and up to $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDENSTEIN review thus: Hemlock Sole—The demand is lively and general, at rising prices for most descriptions. A considerable portion of the leather now being received from tanneries had been previously sold for arrival. Some of the trade refuse to sell large parcels at current rates, and the stocks of others are much reduced. Good heavy and middle weights continue very scarce; light leather engages more attention among buyers than hitherto. Oak Sole—Receipts from tanneries for some time past were quite light. With a good general demand, the desirable stock in market is now much reduced. Week's Receipts of sole leather about 40,100 sides.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 75c. for common and 90c. for lump, ₱ bbl. Keenan's Glens Falls' 75c. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were unimportant. Stock, 4,169 hhds. and 3,662 bbls., against 6,358 hhds. and 2,166 bbls., Nov. 1, 1861.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at $13 for Mess, and $11 87½@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,400 bbls. Stock, 181,659 bbls., against 160,720 bbls. Oct. 1, 1862, and 33,023 bbls. Nov. 1, 1861. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in less request, at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is quite heavy; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at former prices; sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $12 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 7,072 tierces and bbls., against 10,362 tierces and bbls., Oct. 1, 1862, and 9,001 tierces and bbls., Nov. 1, 1861. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant at 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer remain in light stock and active request, though manufacturers pay present rates with great reluctance. Sales, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz and 5,000 lbs. California, on private terms. Goat continue in active demand, but sales are restricted by the very meagre supply on hand. The prospective receipts from most sources are light, and manufacturers are anticipating a scarcity of stock. Sales, 20 bales Cape of Good Hope, on private terms, and 1,500 Payta, from second hands, at 48c. cash.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@11¾c.; Porto Rico at 10¾c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾c.; also, 1,300 bags Manilla on private terms. Stock, 40,220 hhds., including 21,456 hhds. Cuba, 17,456 hhds. New-Orleans, and 1,742 hhds. Porto Rico, 43,848 bags, and 7,614 boxes and 35 hhds. Melado, against 23,005 hhds., 149,678 bags and 12,608 boxes and 2,151 hhds. Melado, Nov. 1, 1861.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, at full prices. Sales, since our last, 199 hhds. Kentucky, at 15c.@20½c.; and 94 cases Seed Leaf, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb. The business in manufactures, during the month of October, Messrs. MASSMANN notice thus: "*Manufactured*—Has been lightly dealt in, compared with the previous month; nevertheless, a fair extent of sales has transpired, part for the neighboring markets, with one large parcel taken for resale. Prices are but little changed, but the extreme views of holders, as stated in our last, can hardly be realized, save for certain grades of small work."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses, in October.

	Ky.	Va.	N. C.	Ohio.	Total, hhds.
Stock, Oct. 1, 1862, Hhds.	20,075	87		18	20,180
Received since	3,166	...		..	3,166
Total	23,241	87		18	23,346
Delivered since	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Nov. 1, 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, in October.

STOCK OF SPANISH IN NEW-YORK.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Oct. 1, '62, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,113
Received since	2,165	—	404
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,517
Sales to Oct. 31, '62, bls.	4,283	149	164
Stock Nov. 1, '62	2,019	110	1,353
Stock Nov. 1, '61	3,430	—	—

TALLOW—Sales, 95,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 36c.@37½c., chiefly at 36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Wheat, 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Heavy Goods, [illegible]. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 410 tons, to Constantinople, 2,000 bbls. Rum and Alcohol at $1 [illegible]; one, 300 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $55; one, 350 tons, same voyage, extra Heavy Pipe Staves, $67 50; one, 342 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $46; one, 300 tons, to Cette, extra Heavy Pipe Staves, $57 50, and extra Heavy Hhd., $40; a ship, 700 tons, from Chincha Islands to Hamburg or Rotterdam, 1,400 tons Guano, 43 15s.; a bark to Galway, 20,000 Corn, 10d.; one, 437 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 2,000 Petroleum, 5s. 6d.; a brig, 344 tons, three to six months, $1,300 ₱ month; a schooner to Demerara and back, $3,200; a brig, 235 tons, to Sagua and back to a port north of Hatteras, $3,300; one, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to St. Jago, Boards, $14; a British brig, 295 tons, to Genoa, Petroleum; a bark, 422 tons, to Malaga and back, a British brig, from Sicily to New-York; a bark, 300 tons, to London, 2,000 Petroleum; a brig, 188 tons, to Vera Cruz; a bark, [illegible] tons, one 407 tons, one 300 tons, and ten steamers to Government on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Boston	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS.

OFFICE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862. }

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on the 31st October, the Clerk was directed to publish the places where the polls will be held, on Monday and Tuesday. The following is the list.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered. Nov. 3, 1862.

FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 23 Greenwich-street.
Second District—No. 83 Greenwich-street.
Third District—No. 116 Greenwich-street.
Fourth District—No. 13 Depeyster-street.
Fifth District—No. 101 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 61 Ann-street.
Second District—Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

First District—No. 47 Cortlandt-street.
Second District—No. 104 Barclay-street.
Third District—No. 260 Greenwich-street.
Fourth District—No. 9 West Broadway.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—No. 11 Jacob-street.
Second District—No. 8 Duane-street.
Third District—No. 26 New-Bowery.
Fourth District—No. 37 Cherry-street.
Fifth District—No. 45 James-street.
Sixth District—No. 61 Cherry-street.
Seventh District—No. 46 Catharine-street.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—No. 60 Leonard-street.
Second District—No. 26 White-street.
Third District—No. 121 Franklin-street.
Fourth District—No. 137 West Broadway.
Fifth District—No. 168 Duane-street.
Sixth District—No. 269 Greenwich-street.
Seventh District—No. 438 Washington-street.
Eighth District—No. 23 Desbrosses-street.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—No. 1 Tryon Row.
Second District—Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third District—No. 26 City Hall-place.
Fourth District—No. 72 Elm-street.
Fifth District—No. 82 Centre-street.
Sixth District—No. 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh District—No. 101 Mott-street.
Eighth District—No. 25 Elm-street.
Ninth District—No. 37 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 60 East Broadway.
Second District—No. 169 Cherry-street.
Third District—No. 130 Madison-street.
Fourth District—No. 284 Cherry-street.
Fifth District—No. 59 Pike-street.
Sixth District—No. 192 Henry-street.
Seventh District—No. 1 Montgomery-street.
Eighth District—No. 57 Montgomery-street.
Ninth District—No. 285 Henry-street.
Tenth District—No. 63 Gouverneur-street.
Eleventh District—No. 277 Monroe-street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—No. 47 Greene-street.
Second District—No. 74 Thompson-street.
Third District—No. 7 Clark-street.
Fourth District—No. 53 Dominick-street.
Fifth District—No. 462 Greenwich-street.
Sixth District—No. 105 Wooster-street.
Seventh District—No. 170 Prince-street.
Eighth District—No. 149 Varick-street.
Ninth District—No. 124 Varick-street.
Tenth District—No. 289 Varick-street.
Eleventh District—No. 303 Spring-street.
Twelfth District—No. 387 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD.

First District—No. 672 Greenwich-street.
Second District—No. 465 Hudson-street.
Third District—Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets.
Fourth District—No. 13 Christopher-street.
Fifth District—No. 35 Seventh-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 49 Hammond-street.
Seventh District—No. 23 Fourth-street.
Eighth District—No. 665 Hudson-street.
Ninth District—No. 39 Fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 4 Bethune-street.
Eleventh District—No. 130 Greenwich-street.
Twelfth District—Southwest corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.
Second District—No. 75 Allen-street.
Third District—No. 60¼ Orchard-street.
Fourth District—No. 52 Essex-street.
Fifth District—No. 22 Eldridge-street.
Sixth District—No. 22 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 143 Attorney-street.
Second District—No. 265 Stanton-street.
Third District—No. 272 Stanton-street.
Fourth District—No. 50 Lewis-street.
Fifth District—No. 79 Houston-street.
Sixth District—No. 28 Avenue C.
Seventh District—No. 7 Avenue C.
Eighth District—No. 349 Third-street.
Ninth District—Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 185 Lewis-street.
Eleventh District—No. 20 Avenue D.
Twelfth District—No. 315 Sixth-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 250 Eighth-street.
Fourteenth District—No. 121 Avenue C.
Fifteenth District—No. 418 Tenth-street.
Sixteenth District—No. 336 East Tenth-street.
Seventeenth District—No. 344 Eleventh-street.
Eighteenth District—No. 227 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—At the house of George W. Jenkins, corner Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street.
Second District—On the southeast corner Eighty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.
Third District—At Charles Rohe's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fourth District—At [illegible] One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth District—Broadway, house of [illegible], corner Broadway and Manhattan-street.
Sixth District—At the house of [illegible], corner Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and [illegible]-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 217 Clinton-street.
Second District—No. 28 Attorney-street.
Third District—No. 37 Willett-st.
Fourth District—No. 111 [illegible]-street.
Fifth District—No. 7 Goerck-street.
Sixth District—No. 24 [illegible]-street.
Seventh District—No. 14 [illegible]-street.
Eighth District—No. 50 Cannon-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 277 Mott-street.
Second District—No. 21 Prince-street.
Third District—No. 179 Elizabeth-street.
Fourth District—No. 62 Prince-street.
Fifth District—No. 15 Marion-street.
Sixth District—No. 174 Grand-street.
Seventh District—No. 250 Mott-street.
Eighth District—No. 185 Mott-street.
Ninth District—No. 160 Mulberry-street.
Tenth District—No. 215 Hester-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 126 Amity-street.
Second District—Northeast corner Sullivan and Bleecker-street.
Third District—No. 161 Mercer-street.
Fourth District—No. 129 Waverley-place.
Fifth District—No. 118 Eleventh-street.
Sixth District—No. 7 West Eleventh-street.
Seventh District—Northeast corner of Washington-place, in the University.
Eighth District—No. 6 East Houston-street.
Ninth District—No. 10 Fourth-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 60 West Thirteenth-street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 78 Seventh-avenue.
[illegible]
Tenth District—No. [illegible] West Twenty-fifth-street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 2 Rivington-street.
Second District—No. 181 East Houston-street.
Third District—No. 164 Suffolk-street.
Fourth District—No. 22 Second-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 107 Fifth-street.
Sixth District—No. 120 First-avenue.
Seventh District—No. 106 East Twelfth-street.
Eighth District—No. 201 East Thirteenth-street.
Ninth District—No. 209 First-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 213 East Eleventh-street.
Eleventh District—No. 146 East Eleventh-street.
Twelfth District—No. 62 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 5 Avenue A, corner of First-street.
Fourteenth District—No. 230 East Eleventh-street.
Fifteenth District—No. 109 Eleventh-street.
Sixteenth District—No. 104 Avenue A.
Seventeenth District—No. 121½ Third-street.
Eighteenth District—No. 185 and 187 Second-street.
Nineteenth District—No. 106 Sixth-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 68 Union-Place.
Second District—No. 28 East Nineteenth-street.
Third District—No. 107½ West Twenty-fourth-street, southeast corner of Sixth-avenue.
Fourth District—Northwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth District—Northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Sixth District—Southeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Seventh District—No. 167 East Twenty-fourth-street.
Eighth District—Southwest corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.
Ninth District—No. 238 East Eighteenth-street.
Tenth District—Southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.
Eleventh District—Northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.
Twelfth District—Southeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.
Thirteenth District—Southeast corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue.
Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.
Second District—Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house of J. Cain.
Third District—Southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Fourth District—Northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.
Fifth District—West side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth-street.
Sixth District—West side of Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, house of Edward Purcell.
Seventh District—Southwest corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—No. 229 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Second District—No. 283 Tenth-avenue.
Third District—No. 367 Ninth-avenue.
Fourth District—No. 236 West Thirty-sixth-street.
Fifth District—No. 430 Tenth-avenue.
Sixth District—No. 190 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Seventh District—No. 403 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth District—No. 325 Eighth-avenue.
Ninth District—No. 265 Seventh-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 312 Seventh-avenue.
Eleventh District—No. 362 Seventh-avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 191 West Thirty-third-street.
Thirteenth District—No. 380 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth District—No. 420 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—Southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.
Second District—No. 110 Twenty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.
Third District—Northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.
Fourth District—Southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue.
Fifth District—No. 150 Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Sixth District—No. 585 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.
Seventh District—No. 731 Second-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street.
Eighth District—No. 564 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.
Ninth District—No. 470 Third-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Tenth District—No. 448 Fourth-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-first-street.
Eleventh District—No. 307 Fourth-avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 1,175 Broadway.
Thirteenth District—No. 228 Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth District—No. 63½ Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 570 Eighth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-first streets, east side of Eighth-avenue.
Second District—No. 329 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, south side of Forty-second-street.
Third District—No. 183 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.
Fourth District—No. 226 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.
Fifth District—No. 219 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Sixth District—At the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.
Seventh District—No. 161 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Eighth District—Northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.
Ninth District—At east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth-street, on Eleventh-avenue.
Tenth District—No. 648 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fiftieth-street, on west side of Ninth-avenue.
Eleventh District—No. 803 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, twenty feet south of Fifty-third-street, west side of Ninth-avenue.
Twelfth District—At the house of John Black, at the junction of eighth-avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.
Thirteenth District—At the house of John Miller, Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.
Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.

Just arrived from France, ex ship *Germania*, to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.: FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUS, PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES, ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS TOILET ARTICLES, and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 4th. [illegible]

[illegible] W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, ELEGANT VASES AND PARLOR ORNAMENTS.

[illegible]

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] [illegible]

A. J. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, [illegible] a large and choice assortment of all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's boots and shoes, rubbers, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of Valuable Lots in Chicago, Ill., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, by order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

Chicago, Ill.—30 lots on Bushnell-st., between Butler and Stewart avs.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF CENTRAL Park Lot, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 M., at Merchants' Exchange, by J. H. MILLER. The lot fronts is on the north side 96th-st., about 250 feet east of 5th-av., the highest on the island. The rear of the lot is about level with the street, so needing but little digging to build on.

$20,000 OF HARDWARE.

Carriage materials, and malleable iron, a select jobbing stock, for sale entire or in parcels, on liberal terms and at a bargain, to close the concern. Apply at No. 106 Chambers-st., up stairs, immediately.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 17TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 6 A. M. till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 1 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, [illegible] THEO. GEDNEY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—[illegible]

WINTER GARDEN—The Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—[illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish and other Curiosities, at all hours—Performances [illegible] Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible]'s California.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac this morning are highly important, and explain the heavy cannonading spoken of in our dispatches yesterday. Gen. PLEASANTON came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Phillimont, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and engaged them. The fight was conducted wholly by artillery, and lasted about five hours, when the rebels retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss in this affair was but one man killed, and fourteen wounded. Yesterday morning, Gen. PLEASANTON renewed his attack at Union, and being soon afterward reinforced by a brigade of Infantry, at 1 o'clock the rebels again fell back, and our forces occupied Union. In the afternoon, the firing in that direction was very heavy until dark, but no further results are known. A heavy [illegible] was observed at Ashby's Gap yesterday, indicating a movement of some kind by the rebels, but in what direction could not be ascertained. Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap yesterday, and some firing was heard there in the afternoon, following the movement of a rebel force along the west side of the mountain, but what it amounted to we have not yet heard.

We learn from our special correspondent at Centreville, that a train of cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was captured by the rebels on Friday, this side of Manassas Junction, where it had been to carry a party of workmen engaged in making repairs on the road. The track was torn up by the rebels, and the train thrown off the track. Sixty workmen were captured, together with thirty soldiers belonging to the Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, detailed as a guard.

An expedition from Marshfield, Mo., last week succeeded in routing and scattering a party of 200 rebels eight miles from that place, killing and wounding a number, and capturing 27 prisoners, including a captain, a number of horses, small arms, &c.

We have a rumor by way of Corinth, that *Mobile has been captured*. The report was brought in by rebel prisoners taken by our scouts. It is well known that our forces in the Gulf have been preparing for an attack upon Mobile, and there is no reason why the report should not be true.

We give this morning a list of eight additional vessels known to have been captured by the rebel pirate *Alabama*, or "290," six of which were burned, and the other two released under heavy bonds. The intelligence of these captures was brought to Boston by the brig *Baron de Castine*, one of the released vessels, which was captured while on a voyage from Bangor to Cardenas.

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *Matanzas* and *Creole*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., inclusive. We find in the *Delta* of the 23d a brief account of the expedition which captured Sabine Pass, of which we have already received some intelligence from the rebels. This affair was a most brilliant one throughout, reflecting great credit upon all engaged in it—excepting the rebels. The vessels engaged were the United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Master CROCKER commanding; the United States schooner packet *Seaman*, and the bomb-schooner *Henry Janes*, Capt. PENNINGTON. The expedition, within fifteen days, captured one fort and two camps, and burned thirty buildings used as barracks and storehouses, containing a large amount of ammunition and provisions. It also captured four schooners, two sloops and one steamer, besides quite a number of sunken vessels, which were were burnt. The aggregate number of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance in New-Orleans is about 36,000.

The United States steam transport *United States*, which arrived on Saturday night, from Port Royal on the 29th ult., brings the report that just before she sailed a rumor was prevalent that the *Savannah* ram was coming down the river.

WM. WOOD, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, who went South not long since with the rebels who had been prisoners in his charge, to exchange them, returned to Washington on Saturday, but without the loyal men held as prisoners by the rebels, whom he was expected to bring back with him. It is, however, understood that his mission was completely successful, and that those he went after will soon follow him, the *order for their release having been given before* he left Richmond.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns from a gentleman who arrived there on Thursday, from Jackson County, that the rebels under JENKINS have evacuated the town of Ripley, and are spreading themselves all over the surrounding country. It is also ascertained that the rebels under Gen. LORING, having been reinforced by Gen. FLOYD, have returned to Charleston, Kanawha, and intend to make a stand there.

Gen. STANLEY, who commands a division of the army near Corinth, made an address to his soldiers, a few days ago, in which he said: "Remember that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, who, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Savior, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' claims the right to live upon the unrequited *labor of his neighbors, shall rule and dictate* the destinies of our country."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Edinburgh*, we have advices from Europe to the [illegible] ult., and the *Arabia* at Halifax brings us intelligence three days later still—to the 19th. It was reported by the Spezzia correspondent of the London *Daily News* that two rebel privateers were in the Mediterranean, and that they had already destroyed a dozen American vessels, but the impression was that the report grew out of the raid of the "290" among the whalers off the Western Isles. American affairs were being very generally discussed by the British Press, and the howl for recognition was almost universal among them, Mr. GLADSTONE'S views being very generally indorsed. Lord PALMERSTON had been making several speeches at Westminster, but he carefully abstained from any allusion to American affairs. M. THOUVENEL, the French Foreign Minister, had resigned, and DROUYN DE L'HUYS had been appointed his successor. There were rumors of further changes, but nothing definite. There is nothing else of special importance from the Continent. The sales of cotton in the *Liverpool* market for the week had been only 16,500 bales, and the market closed dull and nominal, at a decline of 1½d.@2d., under heavy arrivals from India. Breadstuffs and provisions were both declining. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, on the 25th ult. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure—over a million—from California. Interesting details of news from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America, are given in our special correspondence. Full confirmation of the news of the triumph of MOSQUERA and the Reactionists had reached Panama. In Panama, the difficulties between the Church and State, growing out of the Mosquera Mortmain decree, had been temporarily settled, and the churches had been reopened. The attempt at fusion in the five States of Central America had failed, and there was a prospect that active hostilities would soon break out among them. The Nicaragua Transit Company apprehended trouble in the conveyance of passengers across that country. From the South American States the news is not specially important. A conspiracy to overthrow the Government in Ecuador had been discovered and frustrated.

At a great meeting of merchants held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Produce Exchange, a resolution was presented nominating Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE as the National Democratic Union Republican candidate for the next Congress, in the Fourth District. The resolution was received with acclamation, and Gen. WALBRIDGE proceeded to deliver an address which excited the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks, he reproduced many documents shedding new light upon the inner history of the war, and placing his own patriotic services in brilliant relief. When he had concluded, Gen. EZRA NYE formally nominated the speaker, subject to the approval of the constituency, and the General having put the question himself, his nomination was unanimously ratified and vociferously applauded. During the evening, the new candidate spoke at no less than six different stations in his District, to immense crowds, the meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel being especially successful and enthusiastic.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached last night to a congregation which nearly filled the Church of the Puritans, a vehement discourse, in which he objected to the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, as coming too late, and as being partial, in that it assured to loyal slave-owners protection, and instead of proclaiming unconditional emancipation, promised to take back even rebels, Slavery and all, if they would come before the 1st of January.

On Saturday night, Hon CASSIUS M. CLAY and GEO. F. TRAIN met at the Cooper Institute, and discussed, in the presence of a large audience, the question of Slavery. The audience was uproarious and enthusiastic, the discussion personal and discursive. Our report was crowded over from Saturday's issue, and the matter is now with the things of the past.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The name of WILLIAM E. DODGE, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 7 to 5. The Comptroller reported that, from the 25th to the close of October, the receipts into the City Treasury amounted to $759,926 28, and the expenditures to $152,458 39, leaving a balance on hand at the beginning of November amounting to $2,369,512 58. The Board concurred in the amendment made by the Councilmen to the resolution directing the taking up and relaying of the Fifth-avenue mains, and which specifies that the work shall be done, "provided" the Croton Board do it by contract, in the manner laid down in the Charter. The "provided" is a condition made to debar the Croton Board from exercising in this case the privilege given them by the Legislature of 1860—to do aqueduct work by the day, if they choose, in cases where the Common Council have ordered it to be contracted for. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The only important business transacted was the adoption of a preamble and resolution by Mr. WEBSTER—that other cities having secured their quotas of troops by offering unusually attractive bounties, and New York being behindhand in raising her quota, the Committee on National Affairs are instructed to "report upon the expediency of increasing the municipal bounty of $50 to $200," in order to avoid a draft. The Board adjourned till next Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

It has been stated that the pirate steamer 290, derived its name from the fact that 290 English merchants subscribed to the funds with which it was built. The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, says: The origin of the name of the 290 is this: By a regulation of the Admiralty, all the English ship builders number the ships constructed at their respective yards, previous to their being named, which is usually done at the launching. The 290 was the 290th ship built at that particular yard, and, being designed for foreign owners, she kept her number in lieu of a name.

A company of pearl-divers, with their machinery, will go from Panama to Manzanillo in November, to dive for the gold of the *Golden Gate*. Others, from San Francisco, will go there for the same purpose; and still another party, from New-York, passed through Panama to get the wrecked gold, week before last. Work, on account of the surf, cannot be begun until December.

At the present price of cotton duck, a suit of sails for a ship of 1,000 tons would cost not less $5,500, not including bolt-rope manufacture, &c., reckoning 7,500 yards for the suit, at an average price of 75 cents per yard. For a ship of 1,000 tons No. 3 duck is used, which weighs one pound to the yard, a fact that will give some adequate idea of the amount of cotton used, as well as the weight of a suit of sails.

The Stock market, on Saturday, left off dull and lower on the Railways; steady on Governments. Gold 130¼@130⅜; Exchange 144@144¼ ℘ cent.

Flour was dull and heavy, and lower on Saturday. Wheat was in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Corn was in good request, and sound lots were dearer. A fair business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool at former quotations. Beef, Lard, Tobacco and Whisky were in less demand, and were less buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

MORE REBEL PRIVATEERING.—It is a sickening record we have, to-day, of the continued depredations of the rebel privateer *Alabama*, on American Commerce. Eight more vessels have fallen into her power, and six of the number have been destroyed. And her ability seems quite as great to capture or sink eighty as eight and the impunity as perfect. Merchantmen are helpless; they have not the speed to escape a steamer, nor the power and to fight. They can only surrender, be pillaged burned. In this kind of warfare, the odds are a thousand to one against us. The rebels have comparatively no commerce afloat; whilst every sea is white with ours. When they let fly a privateer, it is like sending a hawk into a flock of barn-yard fowls, or turning a *wolf into a sheep-cote. The only business is* to slay and eat.

We might try to stir up the Navy Department to a realizing sense of the shame and frightful cost of these disasters; and we do most earnestly urge upon the Department to do all that is possible in the premises. In the light of the terrible facts which are now so frequently brought to us from Europe, and the more terrible ones which may justly be feared, we implore it for activity. To suffer our commerce to be destroyed at this juncture, is to suffer our country to be destroyed. We have two or three fast steamships, some of them public and others private property, which, under bold and daring Captains, would certainly chase from the seas or at least from the highways of commerce, this rebel privateer. Each day's delay may cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars. New-York is deeply stirred in this matter; and, in behalf of its overshadowing commercial interests—not to speak of the honor of the nation—we hope that every energy of the Navy Department will at once be brought into play.

The State Election.

Within the last ten days the Union cause has made rapid and immense progress in every section of the State. There is not a county of which this is not strictly and literally true. At the outset of the canvass the Union men, exhausted by their constant and energetic efforts in raising volunteers for the war, came slowly up to the work. They were unquestionably surpassed by the Seymour men who had been lying back for this political campaign, and who opened it with great vigor and energy, and with great confidence of success. They have had, moreover, the aid of the *Liquor Dealers' Association*, who have perfected their organization, raised large amounts of money, and resolved, in State convention, to pay no attention to the *political* affairs of the country, but to devote themselves wholly to their personal interests as sellers of rum.

As soon, however, as the loyal men of the State perceived the real drift of affairs, and that the cause of the Union was in danger of being betrayed to rebels and traitors through their inactivity, they rallied with vigor and energy, and have completely turned the political tide. In every county and town their organization has been perfected; they have made a complete and thorough canvass, bringing the issues involved in the election close home to every voter, and pushing forward the good cause with the same energy which marked their exertions in support of the war.

In spite of the great excess of Republican voters who have volunteered for the war, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the Seymour men and the liquor dealers, to throw this State into the scale of the rebellion as against the Government, we believe it to be safe for WADSWORTH by from 15,000 to 25,000 majority. If the canvass could go on for ten days longer, this could easily be made 50,000. All that is necessary now to insure success, is for the Union men to see to it that every legal voter *goes to the polls*. Let there be no failure in this, anywhere!

"The People's Union."

In such political emergencies as the present, designing demagogues are quite certain to prostitute popular names to the promotion of their selfish ends; and it becomes especially incumbent on all loyal citizens to see to it that they are not misled by these tricks of unscrupulous factionists.

In the call of the Union State Convention, and of the various local Conventions for the nomination of Union candidates, *the Republicans and Union men have acted together*. Special pains were taken to secure to both a perfectly just and fair representation in all these Conventions, and the nominations that have been made do represent the actual preferences of the great body of both these parties, as nearly as those preferences can ever be arrived at. As a matter of course, individual aspirants have been disappointed in some cases, and designing intriguers, who had special political purposes to serve, have been foiled. Acting upon their resentments, and anxious to ruin where they fail to rule, these men have set on foot machinery by which they hope to defeat the Union candidates in districts which they failed to control.

The "People's Union," as it is called, seems to be an organization of this sort. The men who figure as its leaders took part in the Republican or Union movement until they failed to carry out their schemes,—and then formed this new organization to secure revenge. We infer this from the fact that they have made factious nominations of third candidates for almost every local office for which they did not themselves secure or control the nomination. They are backing up the nomination of Mr. BLUNT in the Sixth Congressional District, *for no other purpose than to defeat Mr. Conkling*. In a card published yesterday they confess that the object of nominating Mr. BLUNT originally by an independent and wholly unauthorized movement, was to *force* him upon the other parties. In that card they say:

> "Mr. BLUNT being waited upon by a committee, and asked if he would accept the nomination, and run under any circumstances, replied that he would. Up to this time no other nomination for Congress had been made in the District, and *it was supposed that this expression of feeling on the part of the people would have caused the adoption of Mr. Blunt by the Republicans*, he having always affiliated with that party. But notwithstanding Mr. BLUNT'S nomination and acceptance, and his expressed determination to run; notwithstanding he had been posted and advertised *as such candidate, when the Republican Convention* did meet, Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING was nominated—and immediately, in a lengthy speech, accepted the *nomination and declared his intention to run*."

The Convention by which Mr. CONKLING was nominated was composed of delegates elected by the Union men, as well as Republicans, and was in every sense, the just and true representative of both these parties. Finding that their project of forcing Mr. BLUNT upon them as a candidate had thus failed, the "People's Union" are now running him to defeat his successful competitor.

They are pursuing the same course in the Assembly Districts, where Republican and Union candidates were likely to be elected. In the Seventh District they are running Dr. R. V. PRICE, an employe of the Comptroller's office, for the purpose of defeating Mr. STEWART, the regular candidate. In the Fifth District, they are also running a candidate against Mr. BRADY, and in the Ninth they have made a nomination for the purpose of defeating Mr. VAN VORST. Whatever action they take anywhere seems to aim at *the defeat of the regular Republican and Union nominees and the election of their Seymourite opponents*. This, of itself, sufficiently stamps the character of the movement, and shows that it is either secretly in sympathy with the secession managers, or what is practically the same thing, that it makes the Union cause subordinate and subservient to the gratification of its personal and factious resentments.

We trust the loyal and well-disposed electors will be on their guard against these mischievous and malevolent designs. Let them see to it that their votes are cast so as to secure the election of Union men, and this can be done only by giving them to the regular nominees of the Republican and Union parties.

Financial Hazards of Tuesday's Election.

On Saturday last, a poll was kept at certain business places down town, where bankers and capitalists congregate, with the view of finding how the canvass is going in such classes between WADSWORTH and SEYMOUR. To the surprise of those initiating the test, it was found that eighteen-twentieths *were going for* WADSWORTH!

And we doubt not this fact will create very general surprise; for the idea has got abroad in some way that the Money-Bags of New-York are strongly tinctured with secession sympathy. But a little reflection will explain the error of this view. Omitting all considerations of patriotism in the matter, there is enough in the mere selfishness of human nature to make the New-York Money Kings earnest in support of the Government and the war. Our capitalists have taken too much stock in the Government, to be willing for it to come to an untimely and ruinous end, by the triumph of Secession and the final overthrow of the Union.

Mr. SEYMOUR and his main advocate, JOHN VAN BUREN, may talk of peace, but they know, and the capitalists of New-York know, that there can be no peace with the revolted States, at present, save on the basis of their separation forever from the Union. They declare this on all occasions, in all modes, and in the most unmistakable manner. Suppose Mr. SEYMOUR elected, then—the military power of the State of New-York in his hands, and his scheme of "peace and compromise" put in motion. He will be at once in direct conflict with the National authorities. The latter cannot afford to go to war with the New-York State constitutional authorities—and the result will be, New-York State will stand off from the support of the National Government, and chaos will be come again in all the North! What, then, will our "National Government" be worth? Will there be any such thing as a National Government any longer? And if there be a form of such Government still, what will be its power, its unity, its reliability, its resources? What will its debt of one thousand millions of dollars, incurred in a "fruitless war," be worth, cent. per cent., in the market?

Wall-street has too deep a stake in the result of the war to be willing to have it crumble in humiliating National defeat, and the rending of the Union. And not Wall-street only, but Broadway and the Bowery, and every other street in New-York and in every other city, in which so much of the nation's wealth exists in the form of the Government's vouchers and securities, will be compelled, by self-interest, as much as by pure patriotism, to resist an end of the war so disastrous as this. And thousands who are believed to sympathize politically with Mr. SEYMOUR, and almost to desire his triumph, will yet recoil from the consequences that might attend his election, and will *vote to-morrow against him*. And this will be financial as well as political wisdom.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING is the regular Union and Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards; and unless the friends of the Government suffer themselves to be misled and divided, his election is certain. It seems especially unfortunate that, in a district so clearly controlled by loyal men, personal resentments among themselves should be allowed to throw it into the hands of their opponents.

Mr. ORISON BLUNT, who *allows himself to be run*, is a respectable and worthy man, and his loyalty is not questioned; but he has no claim *to support on any ground of having been regularly nominated*,—there is not the slightest chance of his election and every vote cast for him aids the election of the Seymour candidate. He was first put in nomination by ten or twelve individuals who did not even claim to represent any political organization or to represent anybody but themselves. Their object in this proceeding, as they have since avowed, was to force the Republicans and Union men to nominate Mr. BLUNT, instead of Mr. CONKLING, who had served the District one term faithfully and creditably, and whose renomination was expected, as a matter of course. The attempt did not succeed, and now Mr. BLUNT is run for the sole purpose of *defeating Mr. Conkling. We are surprised* that he should lend himself to a proceeding so *clearly factious in its origin and so damaging* to the Government in its effects. Mr. CONKLING has offered to withdraw, if Mr. BLUNT will do the same, and give place to a fresh candidate, so as to save the District; but this reasonable proposition was declined.

We call upon the loyal voters of that District to see to it that *it is not thrown away*. It is quite possible that many true men may have personal objections to Mr. CONKLING,—but they should not let such considerations control their votes in so important a crisis as the present. Mr. BLUNT'S support is confined almost exclusively to the Fifteenth Ward, where he is presented as a candidate "irrespective of party." This in one sense is true; he is not the candidate of any *party*, but only of a *faction*. Every vote cast for him is virtually cast for ELIJAH WARD.

We commend to public attention the card published in another column on this subject, by well-known citizens of the District.

New-Jersey Politics.

While the canvass in New-York is conducted with unusual excitement and vigor, our sister State of New-Jersey is also at this moment the theatre of an unprecedented political contest. Parties there, as here, have ranged themselves into two divisions, which are well characterized as the Peace Party or Submissionists, and the Unconditional Union or War Party. The indications now are that the latter will to-morrow carry the State. The candidate presented by the Union men of New-Jersey—MARCUS L. WARD, of Newark—is a gentleman who, from the very commencement of the struggle, has given his whole time and influence to the cause of the Union, and to the interests and comfort of the soldiers in the field. Of a generous as well as statesmanlike character, his large and enlightened patriotism has been unremitting in every effort, both to sustain the Government, and to lighten the burden of the soldier. He has, without a thought of remuneration, completely devoted himself to the soldier. He has organized and systematized a method *of forwarding the pay of the volunteers to* their families, taking charge personally of the distribution of the money, and he has always been in advance of the tardy Government payments with sums from his private purse, reaching many thousands of dollars. He has lent a ready and sympathetic ear to the wants of those dependent upon the gallant men who are fighting their country's battles, writing their letters, sedulously guarding their interests, protecting them from imposition, and in all respects acting toward the thousands who looked to him for help, as a father or friend. He has personally and frequently visited the various military camps and hospitals, to ascertain their condition, and minister to the wants of the sick and wounded. He has been the founder of a noble hospital at Newark, designed first for New-Jersey volunteers, but afterward being found by the Government so admirably appointed, it was adopted as a United States institution, and now contains over 1,300 patients from all parts of the Union. It is no wonder, therefore, that Mr. WARD is idolized by the soldiers, who have bestowed upon him the title of the "Soldier's Friend," a prouder title than that of Lord or Prince. It is the almost unanimous desire of the New-Jersey contribution to the army that Mr. WARD should be elected Governor; for they feel that, understanding their wants, and with his heart enlisted in their welfare, their interests and comfort would be greatly advanced under his management of State affairs.

For the past eight years the active benevolence of Mr. WARD has caused him to see that no letter dropped unpaid into the Post through ignorance or neglect, was for an instant detained on that account. But quietly and unostentatiously, as good men always act, for all that time he has continued to prepay such letters. Hundreds of other instances of his munificent benevolence might be mentioned, which have been brought to light, but it is unnecessary to do so at present. The light of his charity has forced itself, notwithstanding his own modesty, upon the knowledge of the world. It is for these reasons, as well as because of his great ability and unquestioned loyalty, that those who love the Union, and desire to see this unholy rebellion crushed, have chosen him as their candidate.

The people of New-Jersey will be doing themselves an honor, and their country and its army a great service, by seeing that he is triumphantly elected, as it is now almost certain he will be.

GEN. WALBRIDGE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—Gen. WALBRIDGE'S tour of his District on Saturday was a complete ovation. The electors had given up, in despair, the expectation of offering any opposition to BEN. WOOD, and had settled down into a sullen indifference as to their fate. The sudden appearance of Gen. WALBRIDGE was hailed with all the enthusiasm that men can feel and express when a great and threatened calamity is averted. We can neither find nor hear of a single individual that really wishes to vote for WOOD; on the contrary, he is thoroughly detested by every class in the district. He has not a redeeming quality. Cold and selfish, he *expected to make the canvass* without exhibiting himself to the people. He *thought he had a sure thing, and that he could* well afford to spend his time on Long Island. Such has been the *force* of party machinery that billeted out the district to WOOD, that resistance was almost given up as hopeless. But the change wrought in a *few hours*, that Gen. WALBRIDGE had consented to run, was magical. The Corn Exchange led off with a grand ratification meeting at half-past one. From thence Gen. WALBRIDGE proceeded on a tour through the district, speaking to large audiences that collected on a *few moments'* notice in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. Everywhere was he met with the same outburst of enthusiasm, which was intensified as it became more and more apparent that Mr. WOOD *would be nowhere* in the contest. To-day, the General makes *another triumphal march* through the district, speaking at short intervals and receiving the congratulations of the public.

THE ONLY TRUE LOYALTY.—"He that is not for me is against me," said the author of our religion; and by it He meant unqualified, unconditional, unhesitating, *uncompromising* devotion. He knew no other kind of fidelity. There is no acceptance of duty to Him with *ifs* and *buts*. Neither ought there to be in the most sacred of all earthly obligations—duty to country. The man who subordinates his patriotism to this or that object, who makes it dependent upon this or that condition, is not a true patriot. The man who inclines to meet treason half way, and parley with it, and makes terms with it, is himself half a traitor at heart. Treason is a crime which we do not compound, or compromise with. When the rebels lay down their arms, then, and not till then, may there be talk of an adjustment—and even then an adjustment only under that Federal Constitution which is "the supreme law of the land."

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.—This is one of the pet phrases of the Seymourites; and yet there is not an intelligent man among them who does not know that JEFF. DAVIS and his crew would never come back to the Constitution as it is. They would demand new guarantees for Slavery, which would necessitate an amendment of the Constitution. This Seymourite cry is the sheerest humbug. There is really but one party which is in favor of preserving the Constitution as it is, and that is the Union War Party, which knows no other peace with the rebels than *unconditional submission* to the Constitution.

CONSISTENCY.—The *World* flouts at one of the Union War candidates as having been once a bar-tender, and asks whether "the barrels of a grog-shop are to be the stepping-stones to the high places of honor and trust;" and yet the same print is lending (!) itself to the support of HORATIO SEYMOUR, the pet candidate of the "Liquor Dealers' Association." Out upon such impudence!

FREE SPEECH.—The Seymourites clamor that they are deprived of the right of speech, and yet daily utter, with perfect impunity, the most treasonable sentiments. Their own tongues belie them.

The Gubernatorial Canvass in New-Jersey—The Soldiers for Ward.

The following appeal, signed by all the New-Jersey soldiers now in the hospital at Newark, has been published in the New-Jersey papers:

> The subscribers, soldiers in the army, now in Hospital from wounds and sickness, would express our gratitude for the untiring kindness we and all our comrades, who have come within the sphere of his influence, have received from MARCUS L. WARD, of Newark, N. J. He is truly the friend of the soldier. When we are in the field, he cares for the wants of our families; if necessary, advances our pay, aids our correspondence; extricates us from every difficulty. When sick or wounded, he visits, relieves and comforts us, and all dependent upon us. It is a grief to many of us that we cannot, at the polls, testify our sense of his loyalty, ability and goodness, by aiding to elect him Governor. But we earnestly urge it upon our relatives and friends—all who value our blood and suffering—to act for us in this matter, and whatever their politics, vote for the man who deserves everything at our hands, the patriotic and self-sacrificing MARCUS L. WARD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ALDIE.

STUART'S late operations in the neighborhood of Aldie do not occasion great excitement here. It is expected by some that his next dash will be with the view of carrying off the President or Gen. MCCLELLAN, and as his enterprises are uniformly successful, some apprehension is felt for their safety.

The news received here to-night from the vicinity of Aldie and Middleburgh show that no important operations have taken place, beyond skirmishing between PLEASANTON and STUART, in which the losses on our side were very slight.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission closed the testimony in the Harper's Ferry case with that of Gen. WOOL, and will now proceed to make up the record. The voluminous evidence taken will render this a work of some days, and till it is concluded, neither the Commission nor the Court of Inquiry in Gen. MCDOWELL'S case can proceed to any other business, unless the composition of the latter Court shall be changed, which is not impossible, in order to enable the Military Commission to examine the important matters expected to be brought before it.

GEN. M'CALL.

Gen. MCCALL, who is still suffering from his recent sickness, is at Willard's. He is preparing evidence in relation to the part taken by the Pennsylvania reserves in the battle of Malvern Hill, where, as has been admitted, they saved the commands of HEINTZELMAN and FRANKLIN from being cut off from the main body by LEE, MAGRUDER and LONGSTREET.

FIRE IN A GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE.

A fire broke out this evening in the Government warehouse on Maryland-avenue. The building, stored with hay, was destroyed; loss, $[illegible]. The Armory-square Hospital at one time was in great danger.

A PROGRAMME FOR DIVIDING THE UNION.

Advices received here from various sources leave no doubt that a concerted effort is being made by disunionists North, as well as South, and with the sympathy and co-operation of foreign enemies of the Union, to create a public sentiment in favor of letting our "wayward sisters depart in peace." The unexpected result of the late elections has done much to inspirit the operators in this enterprise; and they conceive nothing to be wanting to final success but to secure the control of the State of New-York, and a *Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives*. With these advantages gained, they consider themselves sufficiently strong for the card of foreign intervention, which is withheld only to be played at the decisive point in the game, and then they reckon on the exhaustion, cupidity and fears of the North for consent to a suspension of hostilities, and a convention for the purpose of [illegible].

On the other hand, it is apparent, from [illegible] reliable statements, that [illegible] the [illegible] of the Northwest, on which they [illegible] largely, is misunderstood. Whenever the "[illegible]" of the Atlantic States shall consent to [illegible] the question of a boundary, the whole attitude of the New States will change, and the theory of a line dividing the North and the South will be [illegible] once for another, separating the Atlantic States from the Valley of the Mississippi. All the elements of the present insurrection originated in the Old States; and once let the theory of disunion be tolerated, the Alleghanies will be found assuming the character of a barrier, while the great river of the continent will possess *the full political strength*, a fraction of which has retained Missouri and Kentucky in the Union, and will render Louisiana and Texas easy conquests.

These parties, too, are counting largely on the timidity of the President, whom they believe to be unnerved and deceived by the results of the elections in the West and in Pennsylvania, and they openly boast here that the election of SEYMOUR will be followed by an immediate recall of his Emancipation Proclamation, and a virtual submission to the dictation of the Peace Democracy.

GEN. M'CLELLAN INQUIRING THE ROAD TO RICHMOND.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was last week telegraphing to [illegible]

[illegible] by that route [illegible]. [illegible] however, that the Orange and Alexandria road [illegible] could be made available in short notice; and was capable of conveying [illegible] or five thousand men per day.

It was proposed to repair the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad leading to Winchester, the [illegible] of the road desiring that the Government [illegible] put it in order; but as it will probably not be particularly needed, the authorities have not [illegible] to undertake the enterprise.

A NEGRO [illegible] IN LOWER MARYLAND.

That great apprehensions exist in regard to negro [illegible] in Lower Maryland is unquestionable. The black population is there large; and the rebel army has been recruited from the whites to an extent [illegible] surprising. The whites left are being drafted into the National service; and the result is that almost the only men left there will be negroes.

A short time since, Mr. CARDENAS, of Aquincey [illegible], Charles County, went one day into Virginia to [illegible] his son, a volunteer in the rebel army, to return home. While absent, his farm negroes, six in number, [illegible] his house early one morning, with the design of murdering the family. They retired, however, at the persuasion of a gun aimed at the [illegible] from a window by Mrs. CARDENAS. These facts becoming known, the neighbors assembled with the intention of hanging all the negroes on the farm; but, through the remonstrances of their mistress, they were finally let off with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back.

These events occurred within sight of our gunboats on the Potomac.

The negroes in that region seem fully informed in regard to the condition of affairs in the country, and [illegible] that after their masters have gone to the war they will have their way. What their way will be, when the flames of insurrection shall fully have been kindled in their tropical and semi-barbaric natures, it is not difficult, in view of recollections of Hayti and NAT TURNER, to foresee.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF SIOUX WARRIORS.

It would seem that the Indian warfare at the West still continues to some extent, from the fact that an expedition, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, in Minnesota, on the 17th ult., captured a hundred and fifty Sioux, including thirty warriors. They were taken about half-way between the Big Sioux and James Rivers.

ESCAPING FROM THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

Numbers of the persons drafted in Maryland get on board vessels below Fort Delaware, bound for Havana and other foreign ports, and in this way make their escape from the service of the Government.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieut. BRENNAN, Fourth United States Infantry, has been tried by court-martial, and found guilty of "absence without leave," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLOTMENTS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, one of the New-York Allotment Commissioners, has just arrived here, bringing with him the allotment rolls of forty of the [illegible] regiments of that State, under the new law. These allotments of pay amount to three millions of dollars per annum—an average of nearly ten dollars a month for every man making an allotment for the benefit of his family. The rolls of other regiments, under the late call, are not yet completed. An effort will be made by these Commissioners to induce all the other States to take advantage of this system, which has proved so eminently successful to the large number of regiments already in the field. These gentlemen say that the soldiers, by this means, are saved from many of the temptations to which they would otherwise be subjected, while their families are relieved from want.

RETURNS OF CASUALTIES IN BATTLE.

According to an order just issued by the War Department, hereafter, after every battle, skirmish or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment, battery or other detached portion of a regiment then present, will, in addition to the lists transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward and direct to the Adjutant-General's Office, a correct return of the killed, wounded and missing, of his command. This order is rendered necessary by the fact that many of the returns, by being transmitted through the Brigade Headquarters, are detained and lost.

INFORMATION FOR CLAIM AGENTS.

Claim agents are informed that by their agency the payment of requisitions at the Treasury can be facilitated. Claims are paid in regular order, according to the date of the requisition, unless the parties elect to take certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent. interest, in which case, on being notified, the Secretary of the Treasury directs payment forthwith—twenty-five per cent. in money, and seventy-five per cent. in certificates, the latter being used by the Treasurer as rapidly as the necessary forms can be gone through with. Hence, there is no necessity for any intermediate agent.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE COLORED MEN.

President LINCOLN, through his Private Secretary, replied to the deputation of colored men who had called upon him to express their disappointment in the delay of their being sent, as promised, to Central America, that he (the President) was as anxious as he ever was for their departure; that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, and that he could not now see the deputation of colored men, but that he would do so in the course of a few days.

CAPT. MULLAN IN WASHINGTON.

Capt. JOHN MULLAN, United States Army, who has recently constructed an important military road across the Rocky Mountains in Washington Territory, has returned to this city. According to instructions from the War Department, he will proceed at once to organize a force of topographers, etc., on the final reports and maps of the line of road. It is considered that the Government has never undertaken a work of more importance in a military point of view than that now completed.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY—No. 37 PARK ROW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.—F AND 7TH-STS.

Messrs. MUNN & Co., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and Patent Solicitors for the last seventeen years, would announce to the public that they never possessed better facilities for obtaining Letters Patent and transacting all kinds of business before the Patent Office, than they now have.

During the seventeen years they have been engaged in procuring patents they have acted as Attorneys for more than SEVENTEEN THOUSAND patentees. Nearly one-third of all the applications for patents annually made in this country are conducted through the "Scientific American Patent Agency," and nearly all the patents obtained abroad by American citizens are taken through this office.

In making an application for a patent, all the inventor is required to do is to furnish a model, with an explanation of the operation and advantages claimed. The drawings, petition, specification and other papers are prepared and presented at the Patent Office by MUNN & Co., who have a large corps of engineers, draughtsmen, specification writers and copyists in constant employment. Papers prepared at short notice.

Pamphlets of instruction, announcing the amount of fees, size of model, and other information as to the best mode of obtaining patents in this and all foreign countries, are furnished free on application. For further particulars, address MUNN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond, unable to describe in a brief notice the
VARIETY OF STYLES
they have just brought out, for the Fall and Winter, in
BOYS' CLOTHING
invite the Heads of Families to examine them and learn the very
MODERATE PRICES
at which Elegant dress and school suits, overcoats, capes, &c., can be furnished at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Fund [illegible] Soap in the [illegible]. And most [illegible] for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for [illegible] and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 469 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

All-Wool Under-Shirts and Drawers, the best goods ever made, on hand and made to order, by UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Supporters.—MARSH BROS. SPRING SUPPORTERS—something new. Call and see Marsh's Elastic Supporter, Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Silk Elastic Stockings, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. A lady attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses—Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss; waterproof; used in bathing; cleanly and indestructible. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH BRO'S. Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's. Silk elastic stockings, London supporters, suspensory bandages, and shoulder braces. A lady attends ladies.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 519 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

SHELDON—BARTOW.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, Rector of Grace Church, Dr. HENRY LAWRENCE SHELDON, U. S. A., to HARRIETTE EMMA, daughter of Edgar J. Bartow.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Geneva, on Friday morning, Oct. 31, of diphtheria, CORNELIA, youngest daughter of D. Ogden and Elizabeth S. Bradley, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

HEFFER.—Accidentally shot near Washington, HENRY J. HEFFER, private in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Wright-st., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUSSMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, JANE ANDERSON, daughter of John and Mary Anna Hussman, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 222 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 1, THOMAS HOLBROOK, a native of Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England, aged 30 years.

His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Classon-av., near Lafayette-av. His friends are hereby notified to attend the funeral.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 31, CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, E. Windust, are respectfully invited to attend.

HICKS.—On the evening of 10th month, 30th, MARY U., widow of the late Robert Hicks, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place 11th month, 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Sarah H. Hicks, No. 311 East Broadway.

IRELAND.—In this City, JOHN IRELAND, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Quincy-st., Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

LABALA.—At New-Brighton, on Saturday morning, Nov. 1, SEBASTIAN J. LABALA, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to meet at New-Brighton Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., at 1 o'clock to-day, (Monday,) to accompany the remains to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Nov. 1, suddenly, MARY, wife of the late Isaac Odell, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

PLUMMER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 1, Mrs. ABIGAIL PLUMMER, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service will take place on Monday, the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her son, B. F. Plummer, No. 206 State-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Newburyport, Mass., for interment.

SHERWOOD.—At his residence in New-York City, on Friday, Oct. 31, SAMUEL SHERWOOD, in the 84th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Delhi, N. Y., for interment.

SIMONDS.—In Scotch Plains, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Mrs. PATTY SIMONDS, aged 80 years.

SAND.—At Sharpsburgh, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 30, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. HENRY AUGUSTUS SAND, One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, and member of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, aged 26 years, eldest son of Christian H. and Isabella Sand, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

STEARNS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862, JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, of pneumonia, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, CLAUDE S. BROWNRIGG, daughter of Wm. H. and Elizabeth M. Shelton.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services on Monday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av.

Southern papers please copy.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, at the residence of his brother, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester, ASA D. VAN SCHAICK.

His relatives and friends, those of his brother, Peter C. Van Schaick, and those of his father-in-law, the late Cornelius Heyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, on Monday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams' Bridge to meet the train of Harlem cars which leaves New-York at 11¼ o'clock. The body will be taken to the family vault at Kinderhook for interment.

WEEKES.—Suddenly, on First Day, Nov. 2, of croup, ALICE G., daughter of Nathaniel M. and Sarah E. Weekes, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

☞ Toledo papers please copy.

RATHBUN.—At Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 6, 1862, DRUSANNA WHEELER, wife of the late Daniel Rathbun, aged 83 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 519.—Nov. 1, 1862.
66, 62, 39, 45, 48, 18, 26, 2, 56, 40, 27, 74, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 520.—Nov. 1, 1862.
64, 75, 44, 7, 38, 71, 34, 23, 41, 17, 6, 11, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH,
No. 273 4th-st., near Broadway,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ARE again in communication with Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.

All descriptions of merchandise transported, except that considered contraband by the United States authorities. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO
TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

In Religion it is free from sectarianism, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of all matters of general interest

IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

In Politics it is entirely free from party relations or affinities, discussing great principles with freedom and candor, and giving the fullest and latest intelligence of all the movements of the day.

IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
in its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the most complete family newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

In the variety of its Departments,
In the fullness of its Information,
In the extent of its Correspondence,
In the number of minds enlisted in its Editorial and other columns,
In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to enrich and adorn its pages,
In the healthful, religious, conservative, genial tone that pervades the paper,
In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and general literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly newspaper.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The Proprietors of the New-York Observer offer the following valuable premiums for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS must be those who have not in their own or others' names taken the paper during the past year.

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS.

The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:

Congregational	2 vols.
Presbyterian	2
Methodist	1
Episcopal	1
Baptist	1

They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.

The publishers' price for the seven volumes is $15 50. We will furnish the whole set to the order of any person who will send us TWELVE new subscribers with the payment for one year, or any two volumes for four new subscribers, or any one volume for two new subscribers. In all cases the money ($2 50 for each subscriber) must be paid in advance.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us fifteen new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:

American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm-Book	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden	1 25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant	1 50
Buist's American Flower Garden Directory	1 25
Comprehensive Farm Record	3 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 00
Dana's Muck Manual	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 00
Garlick's Fish Culture	1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers	1 25
Phinn on Open Air Grape Culture, &c.	1 00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 00

To any one sending us ten new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the Farmer's Encyclopedia, Farm Record, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the Encyclopedia and Record.

For five new subscribers, with payment in advance, we will send the Farmer's Encyclopedia and Farm Record, or any other five books on the list.

For four new subscribers and payment, the Encyclopedia and any book less than $3.

For three new subscribers, the Farm Record and any $1 book.

For two new subscribers, any two books in the list costing less than $2 each. And for one new subscriber, any book costing less than $2 on the list.

These books will be sent by mail or express, at the option or expense of the subscribers.

Every evening devoted to canvassing may secure one or more of these volumes.

They are among the most practical works now published on the subject treated. With this collection of books in his library, neither the beginner nor the more advanced farmer need go further for the instruction desired in any branch of his pursuits.

They are here placed within the reach of every young man in the country without a dollar in money.

Specimen copies of the paper sent free to any address.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November.

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 58 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 64 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price.
The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
B. & P. LAWRENCE,
Wholesale Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

OHIO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY,
OF NEW-YORK CITY.

A meeting of the above organization will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1862, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President.
WM. L. STRONG, Sec'y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
at
COST.

JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

$175 BOUNTY.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY E.—$175 will be paid to each of five recruits from Brooklyn, and $60 to each of five recruits from New-York. Call to-day, as this is the only day such bounty will be paid.
Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY,
No. 320 Broadway.

ELECTRICITY.
WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES
AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

In announcing to the public a discovery so intimately connected with the well-being of our race, it may be deemed proper to make a few preliminary remarks to prepare the mind of the reader for the reception of evidences and facts too incredible for belief.

It is well known that the scientific world has been startled at different periods by important truth brought to their notice by innovators, and it is further known that each discovery in its turn has been ruthlessly assailed, and in fact, the more important the discovery the more numerous and inveterate have been the opposers. These facts borne in mind should impress every honest inquirer after truth, that the cry of humbug is not argument, and to arrive at facts and form correct conclusions, investigation is the only unerring guide. As to the nature of the wonderful and mysterious agent, Electricity, but little was known till the experiments of

DR. FRANKLIN,

Which proved its identity with that evolved by the ingenuity of man from friction, decomposition of metals, &c. The proof of this identity lifted the veil of obscurity, and led to the introduction of the lightning rod for the protection of life and property.

This discovery opened a new era in electrical science, and instead of longer looking upon it as a death-dealing enemy, it was hailed as a harbinger of safety, and men sought protection even from its fiery darts.

It was discovered that Electricity was ever-present and all-pervading, having such a strong affinity for certain metals, that it could be made to traverse a wire for miles and make known its presence. This fact led

PROF. MORSE

to an investigation of the subject, and a more intimate acquaintance with its nature and tractability.

In addition to its wonderful powers of locomotion, he found it possessed organs of speech, responding in familiar accents to the will of its master, and capable of writing with the ease and rapidity of a ready penman; and by means of this mysterious messenger we can hold familiar converse, though thousands of miles intervene.

Its influence upon the vegetable kingdom is equally surprising. By its accumulated presence, vegetation can be born into existence almost at the will of the operator. A full growth of salad can be grown from the seed in a few hours, and by its invigorating powers the drooping plant almost instantly revives.

The reader might here ask if Electricity is capable of doing all this, what may it not yet accomplish? The electrical discoveries above adverted to have conferred incalculable benefits upon our race, but nothing in comparison to what it has already accomplished, and is destined further to accomplish, for the relief of diseased humanity. Under its magic powers the ravings of the maniac are quieted, the palsied mind regains its powers, inflammations subside, tumors are reduced, ulcers heal, the blind see, cripples walk, the dumb speak, nervous irritation is allayed, the deaf hear, contracted muscles relax, the weak become strong, and every part of the human organism is invigorated, and brought into electrical harmony.

DR. CHAMBERLIN

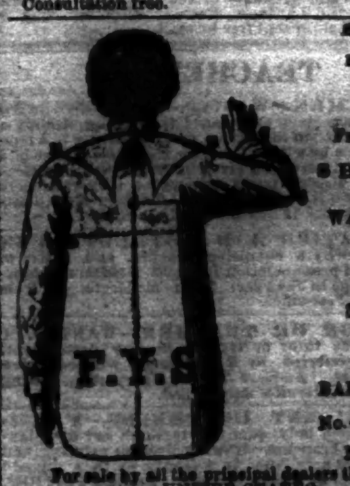
Would here announce an important discovery he has made in electrical science; a discovery whereby the most obstinate acute or chronic maladies can be speedily and effectually eradicated from the human system by means of the potent agent Electricity. This discovery is not based on hypothesis or theory alone, is not the result of random experiments, but is the product of nearly twelve years' study, investigation and application of all the modifications of Electricity, from the inductive current to the intense galvanic, capable of removing from the human system mineral poisons and all other extraneous matter.

DR. CHAMBERLIN

Is now permanently located at No. 50 BOND-ST., New-York, and solicits the attention of the diseased of body and mind, (and especially those given up as incurable by medical art,) to his successful method of curing disease.

The reader might here ask if he really cures such cases? In reply, he would say he has cured, is curing, and further, pledges himself to cure just such cases! He would further state that he is daily curing a class of diseases that have, in all ages, resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies. Such, in fact, has been his success in curing obstinate maladies, that after an electrical diagnosis, he will guarantee a cure by special contract, when the patient desires it. An interesting pamphlet mailed, by addressing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., New-York.

Consultation free.



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SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
Rifles, pistols, revolvers of all kinds, bowie knives, pocket cutlery, percussion caps, wadding, swords, sashes, belts, and military goods of every description, for sale at lowest market rates, by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 167 Broadway.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, and Debility cured by DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.
MORE TESTIMONY.
LIBERTY, N. Y., May 19, 1862.
DR. TOBIAS—DEAR SIR:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by DR. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor:
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner:
OLIVER LADUE.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals:
CHARLES HUGHES.
For State Prison Inspector:
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Surrogate:
GABRIEL VAN COTT.
For Sheriff:
SHERIDAN SHOOK.

FOR CONGRESS.

District.		District.	
4	William E. Gilson.	7	Henry A. Burr.
5	John Duffy.	8	Elliot C. Cowdin.
6	Frederick A. Conkling.	9	John McLeod Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

District.		District.	
1	William Burns.	10	Mark L. Kapff.
2	———	11	William H. Robinson.
3	Theodore A. Ward.	12	———
4	Thomas Mulligan.	13	Edmund Koch.
5	John H. Brady.	14	Philip Frankenheimer.
6	John Fitch.	15	John H. White.
7	Thomas E. Stewart.	16	Denis McCabe.
8	Joseph G. Perley.	17	Isaac B. Batchelder.
9	Hooper C. Van Vorst.		

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Vice-Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, Secretary of Executive Committee.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

KINGS COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
OLIVER LADUE.
For State Prison Inspector,
ANDREAS WILLMAN.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES HUGHES.
For Congress, Second District,
WILLIAM WALL.
For Congress, Third District,
JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Surrogate,
PETER W. OSTRANDER.
For District Attorney,
JOHN WINSLOW.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN L. SPADER.
For Coroner,
DR. PHILIP WEISHANDEL.
For Superintendents of the Poor,
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
WALTER KELSEY.
For Justice of Court of Sessions,
WILLIAM H. HOYT.
For Commissioner of Taxes,
FREDERICK SCHOLES.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
For Controller,
THOMAS COTREL.
For Auditor,
ARCHIBALD M. BLISS.
For City Treasurer,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
First District,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.
Second District,
HENRY A. BOWEN.
Third District,
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
Fourth District,
PETER GRAHAM.
Fifth District,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.
Sixth District,
SAMUEL T. MADDOX.
Seventh District,
EDGAR McMULLEN.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

We, the undersigned, residents of the EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT of New-York, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, believing that

ELLIOT C. COWDIN

Combines all the qualities most to be desired in a candidate for Congress, personal and political integrity, elevated patriotism, an uncompromising determination for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the preservation of the Union in its integrity, not less than great personal popularity; and moved by a recollection of his past patriotic services, both at home and abroad, urgently recommend him to the cordial support of all loyal and patriotic citizens as a candidate for Congress.

George Opdyke,	James W. Beekman,
William V. Brady,	Wm. Astor,
William M. Evarts,	John J. Phelps,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	B. B. Atterbury,
William G. Lambert,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Timothy G. Churchill,	John H. Sherwood,
Isaac Sherman,	James R. Pinkney,
James Kelly,	Adon Smith,
John D. Ottiwell,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Charles A. Peabody,	Rufus F. Andrews,
James M. Thomson,	N. B. Smith,
E. W. Lowber,	Angus McDonald,
David Dudley Field,	Matthew McDougal,
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,	M. G. Porter, M. D.,
Amos S. Chamberlin,	Wm. Reed,
Henry Beeny,	H. G. Stone,
William Atkinson,	Wm. Usher,
Edward P. Cowles,	Robert Taylor,
Charles P. Kirkland,	John V. Gridley,
William Tilden,	Alex. W. Bradford,
E. Delafield Smith,	James Owens,
E. Robinson,	D. Willis James,
Thomas Stephenson,	Isaac J. Oliver,
William R. Stewart,	John Sedgwick,
Samuel Sinclair,	A. M. Canfield,
Wright Gillies,	William F. Esterbrook,
Charles Nettleton,	Thomas B. Asten,
George N. Seymour,	Wm. W. Niles,
Henry Camp,	Wm. A. Darling,
Robert Smith,	John Stephenson,
P. C. Bulkley,	Spencer K. Green,
C. H. Tucker,	Frederick S. Winston.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS,
FOR CONGRESS,
ELIJAH WARD.
PETER FULMER, Chairman Mozart Convention.
M. B. HART, Chairman Tammany Convention.
SAML. OSGOOD, Chairman Jeffersonian Convention.
SECRETARIES:
JOHN B. GAW,
JAMES GRAHAM,
J. RANKIN.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WARRE, Secretary.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, will you vote for Hiram Walbridge, who publicly announced in his speech on Saturday that he intended to vote for Horatio Seymour for Governor. Let Republicans stand by their principles and vote for WM. E. GILSON, who is the Republican nominee, and will remain a candidate until the close of the polls on Tuesday. Beware of false reports and publications to the contrary.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.
For Congress,
WILLIAM E. GILSON.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Fifteenth District—XXIst Ward.
For Assembly—JOHN H. WHITE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHECKER-BOARD.

In Saturday's paper, STIMSON, the Stationer, published a diagram illustrating a critical position in the amusing and scientific game of Draughts, the position being by A. J. DUNSDALE, Esq., the champion player of the United States. A correspondent sends the following correct solution:

BLACK MOVES		WHITE MOVES FIRST.	
		26 to 23	
28 to 2		10	6
1	10	21	15
10	26	25	22
3	10	23	22
5	9	22	17
9	13	17	14

and White wins.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.

Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.

C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor, Belfast, Me. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

POLITICAL.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th and 19th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(9th, 15th and 16th Wards.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The People's Union Congressional Convention, and Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, take pleasure in placing before you the name of ORISON BLUNT as a candidate for Congress in this District, at the coming election, irrespective of party.

ORISON BLUNT is so well known as a [illegible] and faithful public servant. [illegible] the Third Ward, [illegible] the City Government [illegible] an Alderman of the [illegible] Ward, [illegible] of the county, he has discharged those duties [illegible] eminently entitle him to [illegible] man of sterling ability and unblemished integrity.

During the early days of the rebellion he was an efficient auxiliary to the Union Defense Committee, assisting in sending to the field forty-three regiments, and contributed largely of his means. Devoting his whole time to the interests of the Government, and refusing [illegible] compensation, at the conclusion of the labors of the Committee, he was tendered a letter of thanks and complimentary testimonials for his valuable services.

For nearly twenty years ORISON BLUNT has been a successful business mechanic in this city, and has been largely engaged in manufacturing; and we believe he well understands the true interests of this City and the whole Country.

He has ever been a loyal and earnest lover of his country, and the whole Union, without any reservation; and we feel assured that the Government and people will find in him, if elected, an earnest and zealous supporter of all measures that will tend to crush out this unholy rebellion and restore peace to the country.

9th Ward.	15th Ward.	16th Ward.
R. V. Price,	Geo. W. Blunt,	Edward [illegible]
Geo. B. Deane	J. G. Gray,	[illegible]
A. Van Orden,	Edward [illegible],	[illegible]
Thomas G. Gircan,	J. B. Miller,	[illegible]
J. J. Robinson,	J. V. Knapp,	[illegible]

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional District Convention.

THOMAS C. GIRVAN, Chairman.
LORENZO DRAKE, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Ninth Ward.	Fifteenth Ward.	Sixteenth Ward.
James W. Booth,	Charles A. Dana,	Hugh [illegible],
Asa Bullman,	H. T. Cleveland,	John [illegible],
John W. Brinker,	Marshall B. Blake,	[illegible]
Geo. F. Merkins,	Eras. C. Benedict,	Wm. [illegible]
James W. Farr,	G. W. Clarke,	[illegible]
Alonzo Bliss,	Jesse Bull,	David [illegible]
Sinclair Tousey,	Wm. H. Blakeman,	[illegible]

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
ALEXANDER McLEAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

SIR—WE PRESENT FOR YOUR SUPPORT at the approaching election Dr. EDWARD V. PRICE, for Member of Assembly. Dr. PRICE has been nominated by the "People's Union Convention," without respect to old party organizations, and, if elected, his character, ability, education and large experience in the public affairs of our City—acquired mainly through his connection with the leading department of our City Government (Finance Department,) for the past [illegible] years—will insure, not only to his immediate constituency, but to the whole City, an able and faithful representative in the Legislature.

Believing that the interests of our City will be promoted by him with intelligence and honesty, we feel fully justified in asking your vote and influence for him.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
SIMEON DRAPER,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD, M. D.
AUG. F. DOW,
D. R. MARTIN, Prest. Ocean Bank.
BENJ. W. BENSON, Prest. Beekman Ins. Co.
A. R. WETMORE,
ORISON BLUNT,
CLARK WRIGHT, M. D.,
STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M. D.,
WM. TUCKER, Prest. Knickerbocker Ins. Co.
A. V. STOUT, Prest. Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1862.

I am acquainted with Dr. EDWARD V. PRICE, and, without regard to political considerations, I commend him as possessing the best qualifications for the highly dignified and special situation of a Member of Assembly.
H. VAN SCHAICK.

BROOKLYN SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
MARQUIS D. MOORE,
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.

Resolution passed by the Sixth Ward Republican Club, October 30, 1862.

Resolved,—That in view of the Hon. Marquis D. Moore's unquestionable patriotism, his ardent support of the Government and the Administration, his character and qualifications, as well as his strength before the people, as exhibited on two former occasions when he was triumphantly elected to the same position, we hereby indorse him as our candidate for the Assembly in the coming election.

All statements that I have withdrawn from the canvass, or intended so to do, are without foundation.
MARQUIS D. MOORE.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(XIth and XVIIth Wards.)
THE PEOPLE'S AND UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY A. BURR,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
ISAAC B. BATCHELDER,
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
Nominated by the People's Union Convention.
Indorsed by the Union Republican Convention.
Indorsed by the Constitutional Union Convention.
Approved by all independent Democrats who object to being sold or traded without their consent.

BROOKLYN.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
Fourth and Tenth Wards.
WILLIAM M. THOMAS.
TENTH WARD.
FOR ALDERMAN,
J. OAKLEY NODYNE.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM E. HAZZARD.
FOR CONSTABLE,
CHARLES J. SPAULDING.

PEOPLE'S UNION.
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Surrogate,
DAVID R. JACQUES.
For Supervisor,
ABRAM. H. BININGER.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Election Districts of Ninth Ward.
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

UNION! UNION! UNION!
THE LIFE GUARDS OF THE UNION,
Pledged to support the Union, are requested to attend a meeting at Military Hall, corner of 20th-st. and 7th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.
G. W. COMSTOCK, President.
B. L. JUDSON, Secretary.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
ELI P. NORTON.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
SIXT LUDW. KAPFF.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION, 15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 21ST WARD.—The Executive Committee, and members to the Central Committee are requested to meet at headquarters, corner of 31st-st. and Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock. CHARLES GOULD, President.
R. J. VANDENBURGH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION FOR Assembly, Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

DRY GOODS.

MERINOS.

[illegible] received per steamers [illegible]
[illegible]
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
[illegible] collars, [illegible] and by the yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Fall stock now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS,
From Auction,
Will be offered for sale, this week, at prices much below the cost of importation.
[illegible] SILKS, [illegible] the Dress, worth [illegible].
[illegible] SILKS, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
[illegible] SILKS, $1 50, worth $2 25.
Black SILKS at [illegible] per cent. under market prices.
[illegible] Plain Ottoman, all wool, at 80c., $1, $1 25, and [illegible]
POPLIN [illegible] PLAID, superfine quality.
[illegible] per yard, [illegible]
[illegible] assortment of Mourning Goods, and
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Most Noticeable.
[illegible] Figured REPS, double width, at 80c. per yard, [illegible]
LEGRAIN, No. [illegible] Broadway,
corner Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

LACES!!!

REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $[illegible], and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
[illegible] is an excellent opportunity to select in advance [illegible] Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Point de Venise [illegible] Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to [illegible]
(No Cheap Given.)
LEGRAIN, No. [illegible] Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 3,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last Week, viz.
[illegible] PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with
a large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new
[illegible] of [illegible], with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS.
[illegible] Broche and Fancy Plaids, Paris Broche, with [illegible]
Also, closing out an invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

DRESS GOODS.

[illegible] A SPLENDID STOCK
[illegible] the Latest Novelties imported for the season.
[illegible] MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAID AND BROCHE VELOURS,
[illegible] CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES,
CANTON CLOTHS.
ALSO,
complete stock of
MOURNING CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION, A LARGE LOT OF
SAXONY DRESS GOODS.
From 12½ cents to 20 cents per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $9 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and [illegible].
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
[illegible] PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the [illegible]
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Lambswool, Merino, Cotton and Silk
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO, SHAKER KNIT AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Cravats, &c.
Silk, Cloth, Buck and Dogskin Gloves.
Three and Four-ply Linen Collars.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
Made to order or ready made.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 27 and 29 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Will open on Monday,
[illegible] CHECK SILKS and PLAIN SILKS.
OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED REPS and MERINOS.
FRENCH POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, Wool Plaids.
COTTON and WOOL PLAIDS and other new DRESS GOODS.
[illegible] SHAWLS and WOOL SHAWLS, LONG and SQUARE.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS,
LACE COLLARS and SETS, MUSLIN WORKS,
LACES, &c., &c.
Nos. 489 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
THIS WEEK.
RIBBONS ARE CHEAPER.
SILKS AND VELVETS ARE CHEAPER.
DRESS TRIMMINGS ARE CHEAPER.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES ARE CHEAPER.
RIBBONS AND HOSIERY ARE CHEAPER.
WOVEN AND KNITTED WOOLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS ARE CHEAPER.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY MONDAY, NOV. 3.
NEW LINE OF DRAB, BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER HATS AND BLOOMERS. Also FELT and STRAW BLOOMERS from AUCTION AND MANUFACTURERS [illegible]
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
The largest stock in the City without doubt to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
[illegible] No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Can purchase
[illegible] OF MILLINERY GOODS
CHEAPER THAN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS,
BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS,
[illegible] at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of [illegible] at half price; job lots of French Flowers. A [illegible] Bonnets cheap to close.
N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED.
BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st.

50 PIECES HANDSOME CHECKED SILKS,
[illegible] Pieces Handsome Checked Silks.....[illegible] per yard.
[illegible] Pieces Handsome Checked Silks.....[illegible] per yard.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CHOICE FURS

At No. 40 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND COOK,
Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

AT MRS. PERCIVAL'S, NO. 687 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, [illegible], sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basinettes, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, robes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, [illegible] and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. Trimmings, [illegible] velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen [illegible] at $1. Ladies' and Misses' shirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELDER'S, Nos. 309 and 388 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than [illegible] prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns [illegible] Ladies' genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELDER'S, 309 and 388 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOS. 394 AND 396 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 394 and 396 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEAVER,
VELVET,
AND PLUSH.
CLOAKS IN ALL QUALITIES,
STRIPES, BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES,
B. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

IN
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Oct. 28,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 439 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 3,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 35c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS, and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 50c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
Has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
OF
THE LATEST PARISIEN STYLES,
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready. No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
intend to open their
NEW STORE,
Corner of Broadway and 10th-st.
ON
MONDAY MORNING, the 10th-inst.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Mesdames VIRFOLET, No. 3 Clinton-place, have the honor of announcing to their customers that they have just received from Paris a choice selection of new goods adapted to the season. Corsets made in Paris specially and exclusively for their house.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.
To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.
The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN NEW-YORK TO RENT.—The lower floor and basement of the marble building, 50x100, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., now occupied by the subscribers, who intend removing to the lofts of the same building. It is more prominent from Broadway than any store of the same size on Broadway itself; it is in full view of the whole length of Howard-st., on Centre-st., where the 6th av. cars pass, and on Canal-st., where the 6th and 8th av. cars pass; *has unobstructed light, front and rear; and has, for a wholesale business, more than the advantages of a* Broadway store, without its disadvantages. For many kinds of business it is the best stand in New-York. Apply on the premises, to MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 160 and 162 East 14th-st., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., No. 207 East 19th-st., part of Nos. 185, 201 and 209 East 19th-st., all with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 126 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 60x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 850 BROADWAY, near 23d-st. Also, the basement, fitted up for a restaurant and bowling alleys. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 862 Broadway, near 23d-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 28 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, UNTIL May 1st; rent not to exceed $150 a month; situate between 14th and 46th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Address A. A., Box No. 2,126 New York Post-office, or Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED house for the winter by a small family without children. Apply to G. S. ROBBINS, No. 84 William-st., corner Pine.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 381 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green-blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x160, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO COUNTRY HOUSES, FURnished; one containing 11 rooms, the other 7; 40 minutes ride from the city. Apply to Mr. HUERSTEL, No. 520 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT Bushwick, at the termination of the Grand-st. Railroad. This property is rapidly improving, and is a first-rate investment. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHT FIRST-class 4-story brick tenement houses, well rented, in 23d-st., west of 2d-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fine material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN E. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. B., [illegible], N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Gherard; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 19th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D. LL.D., President.
Misses M. S. PARKES, Misses BREWSTER & FERRIS, Principals.
Second Term opens Nov. 26. Pupils admitted at any time.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING
SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 56 Nassau-st., and No. 674 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 37 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars. PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.—Lessons by an experienced teacher, a native of France. Eight years' City references from schools and families.
May be seen every school day, from 9 A. M. to 12, or address any time by letter, at No. 30 West 28th-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 584 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY GENtleman having one or two boys he would wish to locate in the country, under the most favorable circumstances, will hear of such a place by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT as heretofore by CIPRIANO GORRIN. For further particulars, apply personally to the aforesaid at No. 15 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,138 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED,—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as assistant in a school, or as governess in a family. She would be willing to take the whole charge of a select school. Instruction given in the English branches, French, and Music; terms moderate; City references given. Address S. J. K., Box No. 4,016, New-York Post-Office, or call at No. 10 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH—By a competent teacher, and native of France. Good pronunciation in eight lessons, and thorough knowledge in one year. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 4,780 Post-office.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GRAduate French lady, qualified to teach her own language in all its branches—drawing, Grecian painting, and German, wishes a situation in a family, or in a school; references given by former patrons. Address TUITION, Reading, Penn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, Music and Drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in this City; unexceptionable references given. Address A. Z., No. 65 West 21st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES ACcommodation for himself, wife, infant and nurse, in a quiet and respectable family up town. Location not below 8th-st. nor east of 2d-av. References exchanged. Apply, stating terms, J. J., Box No. 149 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 13 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A sitting room, with bedroom attached, will be let to a gentleman and wife for $9 per week, or two single gentlemen for $8. Twenty minutes' walk from Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Address, with name, J. H., Box No. 4,169 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE vicinity of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife, in a good private family; boarding-house keepers need not answer; terms must be moderate. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., B. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

NO. 13 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

TO LET.—AT NO. 118 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 3d avs., spacious furnished rooms to let, with board; house first class; location desirable; reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,
NEW-YORK,
Broadway and 12th-st.
Entrance No. 48 12th-st.,
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Accommodation for families and transient guests.
GEO. W. HUNT,
CHAS. W. NASH,
Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR COOK AND WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or cook and washer, in a small family; good reference can be given. Call at No. 8 Minetta-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain cook; would do general housework for a small family; is willing and obliging; good references can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; understands embroidery, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 111½ West 34th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat respectable girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; understands her duties thoroughly, and willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 231 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 209 1st-av., near 14th-st.

AS COMPANION.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble lady wishes a situation as companion to a lady, or to travel with a family; in the former, would prefer the country; is fully competent to attend to any household affairs that might be required; is agreeable and obliging; willing to make herself useful. City reference. Apply at No. 196½ 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two highly respectable and well-recommended young women, either separate or together; one is a first-rate cook and baker; also, a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and puddings; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 290 7th-av., near 28th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS tidy cook, a situation in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing and ironing; can also milk and make butter; wages $8. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, poultry, fish, soup and game, jellies and creams, pastry and all kinds of bakery. Can be seen at No. 367 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; has good City reference; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 11 Prince-st., near the Bowery. Mrs. HORN.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has been fourteen years in last place. Apply at No. 1233 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; has the best references. Call at No. 72 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. *Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-*av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable girls, sisters,—one as cook, washer *and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress*; have the best of city reference. Call at No. 298 3d-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation as good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has lived with respectable families in City and country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 Grand-st., between Thompson and Laurens-sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a steady and very experienced girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a neat, economical and efficient servant in the kitchen, having lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; can give the best of references; wages, $9 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to A. C., Union-square Post-office.

AS PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.—AN American woman of middle age (no incumbrance) wishes a situation as housekeeper to a gentleman, either in city or country; is highly respectable, of religious principles, and not above doing the work herself where she has full charge; the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADIES' MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking and hairdressing; is obliging; has the best of City references. No. 179 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Inquire in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference; perfectly qualified for either situation. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTable woman, with undoubted references from her last place, desires a situation, in City or country, as first-class nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children well, and can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery; also, cutting and fitting. Apply or direct to NURSE, at No. 275 6th-av.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American girl desires a situation as nursery governess, or as companion to and to attend to an aged or invalid person; no objections to the country; the highest references given. Address AMANDA DONALDS, Greenpoint, Long Island.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as nurse; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A MOST COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; would travel, or go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call or address, No. 229 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of city reference, and can be seen, for two days, in her last situation. Call at Mr. Suydam's, corner 32d-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, fully competent in the care of an infant or children; is a good seamstress and experienced in chamberwork; not afraid to make herself useful in any particular, as she understands the entire duties of a house; City or country; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or wait on a lady and do the baby's washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to a lady who boards; would take charge of an infant from its birth. Wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress; is willing to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to take the [illegible] and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing Machine; can cut and make children's clothes; [illegible] recommended by the American family she has lived with; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Will be heard of for two days. Address C. M., Box No. 177 Times Office.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, by a Protestant young woman who is fully competent of discharging the duties; she understands the management and care of young children, having had long experience; would take a chambermaid's situation; can produce the very best City reference. Call or address E. C., No. 160 East 16th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; the best of City reference given. Call for two or three days at No. 240 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, front room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as wet nurse; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 370 2d-av., in the fancy store, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN SEAMstress wishes employment by the day; she is a good dressmaker and can do all kinds of fine family sewing, or will take a place for a longer time. Call at No. 49 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and has no objection to do light chamberwork; the best City reference can be given. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 103 Times Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant girl, not long in this country; is a good sewer, can do embroidering, and assist at chamberwork or waiting; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, would like to engage in that capacity in a first-class private family; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 40 University-place, second door from corner of 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; or to do chamberwork and assist at waiting. Can be seen for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Has good City references.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as waitress or chambermaid, and to take charge of children; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRLS (sisters,) wish to learn the dressmaking business. Call, or address No. 367 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MRS. M. GREEN MOST RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is now ready to make arrangements to supply them with domestics of the first-class, for City or country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 460 *Broadway, between 23d and 24d sts.*

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing Houses, and Hotels, can be supplied with good Servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, in the large marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

BOOKHAM'S, FORMERLY OF GRAND-ST., now at No. 406 4th-av., opens on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, with first-class servants.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATION WANTed, by a cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 242 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

MALES.

AS BUSINESS MAN, &c.—AN ENERGETIC, practical business man desires a situation in any capacity; is a quick accountant, plainpenman, book-keeper, correspondent and salesman; not afraid of work; has A 1 testimonials. Expectations moderate. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up book accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 416 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has the best of City references. Address R. S., Brewster & Baldwin's coach factory, 798 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation in the country, as coachman and gardener, by a respectable young man of steady habits; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by a young married man and his wife; the man as coachman and to make himself *generally useful; the woman as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children; the best of reference can be* given as to honesty, sobriety and capabilities. Address J. A. B., Box No. 208 Times Office; country preferred.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SIN*gle man wants a situation as gardener, or coachman* and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good driver with good reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY, WELL-DISposed man, with best of reference, desires a situation in City or country; understands the care of horses well, and is a competent driver; can take the care and management of a vegetable garden; is willing to do all in his power to further the interest of his employer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man a situation as waiter in a private family with the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 404 Sixth-av. Can be seen for two days.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—WANTed, a situation in a wholesale or jobbing boot and shoe house, by a young man, well acquainted with the business. Has travelled as agent through all the New-England States. Address S. P. L., care of S. R. NILES, Advertising Agent, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FAMILiar with the routine of foreign commission business, of industrious habits and unexceptionable character. May address Box No. 3,024, Post-office, stating the nature of his past employments, with references as to his qualifications and character.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED woman to do the cooking and all the washing and ironing, except the very fine, of a small private family; having three in help, a run of company cannot be allowed; those not perfectly capable, with references, please not call. Apply at No. 42 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a private family a German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required, and none need apply that do not understand their business. Apply at No. 173 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must be a Protestant and thoroughly understand the care of children. Apply at No. 54 East 16th-st.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER ONE THORoughly acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,414 Post-office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, a first-class waitress, one who is perfectly competent, and can bring satisfactory references, may apply to-day, (Monday,) at No. 3 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a woman as lady's maid and seamstress; must be thoroughly competent. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class waitress and chambermaid, with the best of references. Apply to No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, to-day, Nov. 3, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED—ON A FARM NEAR THE CITY, A man that can do the ordinary work on a farm, and can drive a pair of oxen, and can cut and hole posts, &c., &c. Apply at No. 310 Broadway, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A CIGAR-MAKER; ALSO A STRIPper boy. Apply at No. 145 Charles-st., corner of Washington.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S SERVANTS' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.,) are wanted a few select servants, viz.: A lady's maid and seamstress, a Protestant nurse, a good cook, and two good waiters (men.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:
ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,301, dated Sept. 26, 1862	.....	$5,000
No. 24,302, dated Sept. 26, 1862	.....	1,000
No. 24,303, dated Sept. 26, 1862	.....	1,000
No. 24,304, dated Sept. 26, 1862	.....	1,000
No. 7,[illegible], dated Sept. 26, 1862	.....	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.
No. 26,[illegible], dated Oct. 3, 1862 ..... $1,000
all payable to bearer. BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1862. No. 30 Wall-st.

BANK BOOKS, NOS. 161258 AND 136204, on Bowery Savings Bank, were lost in this City in June last. The finder will confer a favor by returning them to the Bank, as they are of no value to any one but the owner.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Medical Guide, [illegible] of Mercury, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nightly, [illegible] potency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhea, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, [illegible] diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25 cents.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by S. C. OAKLEY, No. 12 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.
Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. B. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $5 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE R. U. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 2 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 43 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing else can with certainty be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventives, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 200th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 12 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; *with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases* treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on *receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surprisingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $5 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $2. Sold in New-York by OLIVER & FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 2 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted to imitate it; when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. $1 to $5 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 197 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 396 5th-av., near 21st-st. A new class is now forming on MONDAY and THURSDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Pupils may commence at any time.
N. B.—A SOIREE on THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 52 West 14th-st. is now open for the reception of pupils. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen commencing, Nov. 3. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now in the MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR AND MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, through the confidence and patriotism of the people, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and to make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct financial assistance of the government.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: Junction Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st. Have constantly on hand, for sale at par, interest to commence from date of purchase, UNITED STATES 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS, Of all denominations, viz.: Coupons—$50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered—$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000. For investment, and as a basis of banking, these bonds are the cheapest of all Government securities now on the market.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, Chicago, Oct. 17, 1862. MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them. J. F. FOSTER, M. T. SYKES, A. G. BADGER, Commissioners. Joseph Pratt, Secretary. Chicago, Oct. 18, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Albany, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary. Office of the Erie Railway Company, New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 29, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.—An adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Co. will be held at the residence of Charles L. Frost, Esq., No. 105 Clinton-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. It is desirable that every bondholder should be present. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Oct. 21, 1862. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer. Hunter's Point, Oct. 30, 1862.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, Oct. 30, 1862. INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office. [illegible] EMERSON, Treasurer.

Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1862. AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. [illegible] V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Co., Madison, 24th Oct. 1862. THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV., ON Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo. [illegible] SMITH, President.

Office of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Co., No. 35 Nassau-st.—New-York, Oct. 31, 1862. AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars apply to JOHN E. PERY, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 60 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; also, issues to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. I. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st. [illegible] Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. P. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS—WANTED. New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York, Oct. 29, 1862. A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax. The transfer books will be closed to that date. By order of the Board. J. B. FONDA, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 24th inst. till Nov. 2. By order. E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Oct. 22, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES, From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure. For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINE CORPS. Quartermaster's Office, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862. Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. the 20th November next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1863, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be ordered, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky-Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
2,600 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
300 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
3,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
4,000 yards White Linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.
1,400 Uniform Caps complete (except Pompons.)
1,000 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
400 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,200 pair Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,000 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums (tenor) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.
10,000 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.
1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
200 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts; where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.
E F, Witness.
——, 1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1863," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862, for the purchase of a lot of ground by the Corporation for the use of Engine Company No. 23, to be within the following boundaries, to wit: 1st and 2d avs., 10th and 14th sts.

ALSO,

For the lease of a house and lot for the term of ten or fifteen years, for the use of Engine Company No. 14, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church sts.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 1, 1862.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of
Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.
The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed,) A. BOYD, Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Oct. 28, 1862. TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:
Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.
Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Oct. 29, 1862. TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862: For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOS. STEVENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Oct. 29, 1862. TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street. Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF AN extensive, unincumbered manufacturing property near this City, consisting of numerous large stone buildings, with good machinery, a superabundant power, peculiar advantages of charter, and in other respects a rare opportunity. Capital paid in, $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Oct. 30, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING, or ATTEMPTING TO VOTE, ILLEGALLY; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned, in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
October 21, 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Oct. 31, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of EBENR. STEVENS' SONS is this day dissolved. Any unsettled business will be liquidated by our Mr. BYAM K. STEVENS, who will continue the business under his individual name and for his sole account. EBENR. STEVENS' SONS. New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

New-York, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862. I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO. A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts. Harlem, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated October 4, 1862.
o6-law6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.
The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law.
The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.
All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.
Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.
Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.
Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.
Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.
Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.
Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.
Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1. Temporary office No. 39 William-st.
Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT, N. D. MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT, J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN,	I. J. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE,	G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. T. MERWIN,	JAS. H. HENRY,
WM. H. FOGG,	JAS. C. ATWATER,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	SIDNEY GREEN,
RICHARD BROWN,	S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,	M. B. WYNKOOP.

SECRETARY, T. T. MERWIN. ACTUARY, I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN, J. H. HENRY. COUNSEL, G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted, and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 269 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—THE FURNITURE of a first-class dwelling, including a splendid mirror, very cheap for cash, by a party about removing to the country. For particulars address B. Room No. 11, No. 1 Beekman-st.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
Washington, Sept. 30, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigues, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field the supply of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... J. GRAU.
GUERRABELLA.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce, that he will give a season of TEN NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA. The opening night will be MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10.
Arrangements have been made with Mr. Ullman for a limited number of performances by MADAME GINEVRA GUERRABELLA, Who will appear on the opening night in LA TRAVIATA.
The box-office is open to receive orders for the ten nights.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MADAME LORINI. Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he has effected an engagement with MADAME LORINI, who, after an extended and highly successful tour in Europe, has returned to America, on a visit to her family. In consequence of Madame Lorini's early departure for Italy, where she is engaged for the carnival season, her engagement is necessarily limited, to three nights. Madame Lorini will appear in LUCREZIA BORGIA and NORMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M'LLE MORENSI. Mr. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that M'LLE MORENSI, the new contralto, will make her début as Azucena, in IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DINORAH. M'LLE CORDIER. Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Meyerbeer's new and celebrated opera of DINORAH, Le Pardon de Ploermel, will be produced during the season, in which M'LLE CORDIER, whose entire engagement with Mr. Ullman has been transferred to him, will make her début in this country.

WALLACK'S. Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8 o'clock. NEW COMEDY NIGHT. The new play, which is nightly acted to crowded and increasing audiences, with its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY (by Isherwood,) APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS, AND A BRILLIANT DISTRIBUTION, will be repeated for the eighth time THIS EVENING, (Monday,) entitled

BOSOM FRIENDS.

Mr. Union	Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley	Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell	Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donohue	Mr. Norton
Theodore	Miss F. Reeves
Doyley	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Union	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley	Mrs. Vernon
Amy	Miss M. Henriques
Gimp	Mrs. Reeves

Act 1—Exterior of Mr. Union's house, with a view of the lake and distant country. The friends arrive.
Act 2—Drawing-room in Union's house. The friends begin their work.
Act 3—Reading-room at Union's. The results begin to develop themselves.
Act 4—Reading-room at Union's, with view of the grounds. Results aforesaid culminate in suspicion, jealousy, anger, despair and death.
During the evening, the Orchestra, under the direction of MR. ROBERT STOEPEL, will perform a new opera selection, with solos, on "Freyschutz," "Polonaise from Spohr's "Faust," "Styrian Dances," "Attila Quadrilles."
WEEK'S PROGRAMME OF NEW AND OLD COMEDIES.
TUESDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH, (In which Miss Mary Barrett, daughter of the late Mr. George Barrett, will make her first appearance on any stage.)
It has been justly remarked that in the above named play, one of the best of the standard comedies, the effect of some of the finest scenes has been diminished from their situations in the play.
Without interfering materially with the text, important, and, it is hoped, judicious transpositions have been made.
The cast is greatly improved, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.
WEDNESDAY—(Ninth time,)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
FRIDAY—(Tenth time,)—BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
In rehearsal, the comic drama of CENTRAL PARK.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage .... $[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, LOW RATES OF PASSAGE. One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly, Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY........Nov. 10. | TUESDAY........Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau........$[illegible]
Passage money to Havana........70.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, James D. Phillips, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH........Saturday........Nov. 8.
ETNA........Saturday........Nov. 15.
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $[illegible], $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $[illegible]. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMaster, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $85 and $95. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 and $180; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., for BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $133; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 203 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager........William Wheatley. THE LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST, who will this evening make HIS SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS JACK CADE, in Judge Conrad's powerful Tragedy of the same name. MR. J. McCULLOUGH, as........CLIFFORD.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1862.
JACK CADE, THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

EDWIN FORREST, as	JACK CADE
Lord Clifford	Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Wat Worthy	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne	Madame Ponisi
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1862. MATILDA HERON. Will make HER SECOND APPEARANCE at this Theatre in her great character of CAMILLE.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE OF EDWIN FORREST. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Nov. 5, 6 and 7.
THE THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MATILDA HERON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST. Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE. No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Director........Carl Anschutz. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, will be presented, for the third time in America, Adams' world-renowned comic Opera, in three acts, of THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. The cast contains the following favorite artists: The charming and popular Prima Donna, MADAME ROTTER, MESSRS. QUINT, GRAFF, KRONFELD, and BEHRINGER.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, only performance of THE SERAGLIO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 7, first time: THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors. MONDAY, NOV. 3. Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled THE TREATY WITH JAPAN. GEORGE CHRISTY........as........Julius Quackenbush. Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR. Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT Will be given by the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1862. The music by Grafulla's celebrated Military and Orchestral Band. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. TICKETS 50 cents. To be had of the members of the Regiment; at Farwell's Drug Store, corner Court and Joralemon sts.; Adler's Music Store, No. 233 Fulton-st.; Chadwick's Drug Store, corner of Court and President streets; Dickinson's Drug Store, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., and at the door on evening of Concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. Twenty-first Season, 1862, 1863. FIRST CONCERT AT IRVING HALL. SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1862. Orchestral pieces—Beethoven's Symphonie No. 4; Overture—"Manfred," by Schumann, and "Ein Traum in der Christnacht," by Hiller; Concerto for the Violin, Op. 64, by Mendelssohn, and Fantasia for the Piano, Op. 15, by F. Schubert. Solo performers—Wm. Mason, piano, and E. Mollenhauer, violin. Conductor, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

HOPE CHAPEL.—EIGHTH WEEK OF TERRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT. On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 6, 8, 10, 1, 3, [illegible], 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York, at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset. At 5 P. M., for Hempstead. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip. On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M. On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 6:45 A. M., for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., for Syosset and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport: 8:45 A. M.; 8:45 and 4:45 P. M., for Hempstead: 7, 8:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M., for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, [illegible] A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, [illegible] A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, [illegible] A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, [illegible] A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, [illegible] P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, [illegible] P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, [illegible]	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, [illegible]	Saturday, Oct. 25, [illegible] A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, [illegible] P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, [illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, [illegible]	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, [illegible] A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, [illegible]
Thursday, Oct. 30, [illegible] A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, [illegible] A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, [illegible]
Saturday, Nov. 1, [illegible] P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port. H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, $30,000 NUTT, $30,000 NUTT, $30,000 NUTT,
Who has just returned from a triumphantly successful trip to Washington, where he has had the honor of exhibiting before PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET, as well as the EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS, from whom he has received many valuable presents, will be on exhibition at the Museum FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, previous to his departure for Europe. He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic performance, will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY, having also just returned from Washington, will be on EXHIBITION AT ALL HOURS, as will also the new and beautiful life-like WAX FIGURES of our MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS, GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN, and the glorious old hero and patriot COMMODORE FOOTE. Also the infamous Rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders. At the earnest solicitations of the public BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, UNDER THE SNOW, UNDER THE SNOW, UNDER THE SNOW, Which has been received with such immense OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE By crowded audiences, will be continued, positively BUT ONE WEEK MORE, BUT ONE WEEK MORE. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK. The scenery, music, and other appointments of this piece are of the highest order of art, while THE ACTING IS UNSURPASSED, the leading characters being sustained by the first artists of the age. Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Improvisatore Comic Singer, appears at each performance. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that, at the solicitation of his admirers and friends, EDWIN BOOTH has consented to appear on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, for the first time in New-York, in the character of CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of THE LADY OF LYONS. All really great acting, which [illegible], is simply individual nature directed by adequate art. Where the individuality of the actor is [illegible] to the character he portrays, the most cunning art cannot realize a perfect identification with nature. In no impersonation has this dramatic truth been more [illegible] by the public than that of Claude Melnotte. The management therefore takes pride and pleasure in presenting [illegible] MR. EDWIN BOOTH, An artist whom Nature seems to have specially fitted for the part. HIS YOUTH, HIS GALLIC VIVIDNESS OF ILLUSTRATION, And THE FIRE and passion which glow throughout his [illegible] combine to render him A PERFECT IDEAL Of the dramatist's conception. To give additional [illegible] to Mr. BOOTH'S appearance in this part, Mr. Jackson has pleasure also in announcing that he has engaged especially for this occasion, that charming artiste, MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW, Who will make her first appearance at this theatre as PAULINE.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS ROOM FOR A few more pupils who may desire tuition in the art of singing. Address No. 133 Amity-st., or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom one splendid new piano scale, which has created such an enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to dispose of the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID seven-octave piano, by the best makers, warranted for five years, in perfect order, used a short time, cost $300, will be sold for $175 cash; also, one for $130. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second-hand, for sale or hire.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, for black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES. G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED. Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, and to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett; Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Preparations for the Election To-morrow.

STATE AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the nominations, regular, independent, and [illegible], for City, County and State officers:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Horatio Seymour.....Submissionist.
James S. Wadsworth.....Union.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

David R. Floyd Jones.....Submissionist.
Lyman Tremain.....Union.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Wm. I. Skinner.....Submissionist.
Oliver Ladue.....Union.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Gaylord J. Clarke.....Submissionist.
Andrew Wilson.....Union.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Fred. A. Tallmadge.....Submissionist.
Charles Hughes.....Union.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

4th Dist...Ben. Wood.....Submissionist.
Wm. L. Ellsworth.....Ind. Dem. and Jef.
Hiram Walbridge.....War Dem.
Wm. H. Gibson.....Union.
5th Dist...Fernando Wood.....Submissionist.
Capt. John Duffy.....Union.
6th Dist...Elijah Ward.....Submissionist.
Orison Blunt.....People's.
Frederick A. Conkling.....Union.
7th Dist...John W. Chanler.....Submissionist.
Ed P. Norton.....Ind. Dem.
Henry A. Burr.....Union.
8th Dist...Nelson J. Waterbury.....Submissionist.
James Brooks.....Submissionist.
Elliot C. Cowdin.....Union.
9th Dist...Anson Herrick.....Submissionist.
John McL. Murphy.....Union.

SURROGATE.

Gideon J. Tucker.....Tam. & Moz.
Gabriel Van Cott.....Republican.
D. R. Jaques.....Union.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist...Cornelius Flynn.....Submissionist.
Amos Stokey.....Union.
William Bivins.....Jeffersonian.
2d Dist...Daniel Leamy.....Submissionist.
R. J. Leask.....Union.
3d Dist...John H. Whittemore.....Submissionist.
Theodore A. Ward.....Union.
4th Dist...Wm. C. Gover.....Submissionist.
Thomas Mulligan.....Union.
5th Dist...Henry Rogers.....Submissionist.
John H. Brady.....Union.
6th Dist...Dr. Julius Korn.....Submissionist.
Lewis R. Van Schaick.....Union.
John Fitch.....Union.
7th Dist...Vincent King.....Submissionist.
Thos. E. Stewart.....Union.
Edward V. Price.....Union.
8th Dist...Thos. E. Hill.....Submissionist.
Wm. G. Oivany.....Submissionist.
Joseph L. Perley.....Union.
9th Dist...D. B. Freeman.....Submissionist.
H. C. Van Vorst.....Union.
Samuel C. Reed.....Union.
10th Dist...Daniel O'Brien.....Submissionist.
Stat. L. Kapff.....Union.
Samuel Weeks.....Union.
Otis D. Swan.....Union.
11th Dist...Thos. A. Ledwith.....Submissionist.
Wm. E. Robinson.....Ind. Dem.
12th Dist...Andrew Smith.....Submissionist.
Chas. B. Whelan.....Submissionist.
Peter Rowe.....War Dem.
James T. McGuire.....Union.
13th Dist...Alexander Ward.....Submissionist.
Ignatz Koch.....Union.
Edward Timpson.....Union.
14th Dist...Hobart C. Hutchings.....Submissionist.
Philip Frankenheimer.....Union.
Wm. W. Northrop.....Union.
15th Dist...Gilbert Dean.....Submissionist.
John R. White.....Union.
16th Dist...Michael McCann.....Submissionist.
Dennis McCabe.....Union.
George Wier.....Submissionist.
17th Dist...Thos. C. Fields.....Submissionist.

FOR SUPERVISORS.

Wm. M. Tweed.....Submissionist.
A. M. Bininger.....Union.
Sheridan Shook.....Union.
Wm. Tucker.....Union.

Kings County Nominations.

The following is a complete list of all the nominations made by both parties in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, except the Ward nominations, which have not yet all been made:

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Submission.
2	William Wall.	Martin Kalbfleisch.
3	James Humphrey.	Moses F. Odell.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1	Philip S. Crooke, Rep.	John Paulding.
2	Henry A. Bowen, Rep.	E. O. Perrin.
3	Marquis D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes, Ind.
4	Peter Graham.	James Darcy.
5	Wm. M. Thomas.	Samuel E. Johnson.
6	Chas. L. Benedict.	Theo. C. Callicott.
7	Samuel T. Maddox.	Henry C. Boswell.
8	Edgar McMullen.	Charles P. Leslie.

FOR TAX COMMISSIONER.
Frederick Scholes. Hugh O'Rorke.

FOR COLLECTOR OF TAXES.
Chas. H. Kimball. Edmund Driggs.

FOR COMPTROLLER.
Thomas Cotrel. Thomas H. Farron.

FOR AUDITOR.
Archibald M. Bliss. James Lynch.

FOR CITY TREASURER.
Edward A. Lambert. Nathan B. Morse.

FOR SURROGATE.
Peter W. Ostrander. Roswell C. Brainard.

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.
John Winslow. Samuel D. Morris.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
John L. Spader. Thos. A. Gardiner.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.
Henry R. Ripley. James Fitzgerald.
Walter Kelsey. Wm. Bennett.

FOR CORONER.
Philip Wetsmandel. Wm. Barrett.

FOR JUSTICE SESSIONS.
Wm. R. Hoyt. Wm. A. Emmans.

LOCAL POLITICS.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District.

We are on the eve of the most important election ever held in this State. The destiny of the Union, to a large degree, depends on its result. The question at issue is whether the People of New-York will continue to sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the War, or will give aid and comfort to the rebels, by embarrassing the Administration and weakening the Government.

Next in importance to the election of JAMES S. WADSWORTH as Governor, is the election of faithful, competent Union men as Representatives in Congress. Party candidates, party issues, and party preferences should be utterly ignored at such a moment as this, and the votes of all loyal men should be cast so as to secure the success of Union Congressmen in every District.

In this, the Sixth Congressional District, four candidates are presented for our suffrages: FREDERICK A. CONKLING, Republican and Union; ELIJAH WARD, Seymour Democrat; ORISON BLUNT, People's Union; ELI P. NORTON, Constitutional Union.

Mr. NORTON is the representative of an organization which, from want of numbers, cannot hope to accomplish any other result than that of weakening the other candidates. Mr. WARD has accepted a party nomination from the supporters of HORATIO SEYMOUR, calling themselves the Democratic Party, but who, unlike the loyal war Democrats who are sustaining the Union at home and in the field, place themselves upon the distinct ground, not of hostility to the rebels, but of hostility to the Government. The remaining candidates, Mr. BLUNT and Mr. CONKLING, both stand upon unconditional Union ground, and both claim the votes of the loyal men of the District.

These candidates cannot both be elected. If the Union vote of the district is equally divided between them, the election of the Seymour candidate is inevitable. On the supposition that neither withdraws from the canvass, each elector must decide for himself for which he will vote. The candidate most distinctly representing the vigorous war policy and measures of the present Congress, and whose election would most clearly indicate the popular determination to sustain that policy, is plainly best entitled to the votes and the labors of the loyal men of the district. It cannot be doubted that Mr. CONKLING, to a far greater degree than Mr. BLUNT, occupies this position. He was and is now our Representative in Congress, and during the [illegible] two years, in the most critical period of our national existence, has, by his speeches, his acts, and his votes, proved his fidelity to the Union and his uncompromising hostility to its enemies. In addition to his personal integrity and tried qualifications, his experience and acquaintance with the views of the Government, and with the details of Congressional duty, predominantly qualify him for the arduous and responsible post which he has already filled. His reelection will be a verdict of the people of this district in favor of the policy of which he has been the consistent and successful supporter; it would strengthen the hands of the Government, and satisfy the public sentiment, which demands the utter extermination of the rebellion.

In addition to the foregoing considerations, the fact that Mr. BLUNT, although put forward by those who justly admire his high personal qualities and his devotion to the Union, has received no nomination except that tendered by an independent convention, while Mr. CONKLING is presented as the nominee of the regularly constituted Union and Republican Convention, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the regular Union vote of the district will be cast for Mr. CONKLING to such an extent as to make the support of Mr. BLUNT a mere waste of votes, which, if cast for Mr. CONKLING, may insure his election by a large majority.

Under these circumstances, the undersigned, *believing that votes cast for Mr. BLUNT will only contribute to elect the Seymour candidate*, respectfully urge on their fellow citizens of this District to unite in giving our present Representative, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, a cordial, active and untiring support.

JAMES RENWICK,	ANDREW HOAGLAND,
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT,	WM. C. RUSSELL,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	FRANCIS A. STOUT,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	SAMUEL HALL,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	WM. DETMOLD,
WILLARD PARKER,	OSCAR F. HAWLEY,
S. FRANKENHEIMER,	JOHN W. THORNE,
SEWELL V. DODGE,	WAND. L. BUXTON,
MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN CREIGHTON,
WM. SELIGMAN,	B. GOMPERTS,
OLIVER HOLDEN,	D. GOMPERTS,
R. BIRDSALL,	D. W. MANWARING,
THOS. H. PERRS,	JAS. P. DELAMATER,
A. M. BURT,	HENRY T. CAPEN,

HENRY WILSON.

To Editors, Reporters, and Telegraphers Throughout the State of New-York.

To simplify matters and reduce the pressure on the telegraph lines on Tuesday night, you are hereby requested to send to the Associated Press the *full vote* of the towns heard from *for Governor alone*.

The vote by counties, or reliable estimates thereof, is also desirable, and may be sent in addition to the foregoing.

The vote for other candidates on the State ticket should not be telegraphed.

As regards Congressmen, majorities will be preferable to full returns; and in relation to Members of Assembly, the names of the persons elected, with their politics, is all which is required.

Attention to these regulations will greatly facilitate the Press and the public, in arriving at an early knowledge of the result of the election.

Respectfully, &c.,
D. H. CRAIG, Agent Associated Press.

Special Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 323.—Capt. ——, Precinct ——: The Police telegraph instrument, after sundown on Nov. 4th inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one Station-house and another during the period of transmitting election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your Station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately by election districts to the Central Office. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts will send these returns forthwith by special messengers. The remaining stations and sub-stations will transmit by telegraph. Direct the men who are so engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the station-house, to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvas of each district is completed, the Result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every station-house, for the information of the residents in its vicinity.

Sergt. —— is especially detailed to operate the instrument at your station-house, from sundown to 12 o'clock midnight, and Sergt. —— from 12 o'clock until the canvass is ended.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

A Card from Mr. John W. Farmer.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: The impression that I am still in the field being industriously circulated by the Fernando Wood party, I beg thus publicly to state that I am not. I consider the man little better than a traitor who, under existing circumstances, would in the least degree aid in the election of such a man as FERNANDO WOOD, whom we know to be, at least, a sympathizer with rebellion.

I shall support JOHN DUFFY, and implore all my friends, and every lover of his country, to do likewise.

Yours, &c., JOHN W. FARMER.

POSITION OF MR. A. A. LOW.—The statement has been industriously circulated that A. A. LOW, Esq., intended to vote for SEYMOUR. *We are authorized to deny this. Mr. Low will do no such thing.* Capitalists are apt to hesitate before lending themselves to schemes intended to establish unfriendly relations between our State and National Governments.

Kings County Politics.

ASSEMBLY NOMINEES.

Matters political in the Second Assembly District are in a terrible snarl. The Submissionists have placed before the People Mr. "E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee," ex-Know-Nothing, whose antecedents political are not such as entitle him to the votes of any save the parties who nominated him and the stockholders of certain city railways. Also, by the Opposition-to-Government Party, Mr. BERNARD HUGHES, is nominated. Neither of these gentlemen represent the loyal sentiment of the Second District, and we would be glad to chronicle their defeat. This would be an easy task were the Union men united in a nomination. The Republicans proper have nominated Mr. HENRY A. BOWEN, a young man of no political experience whatever, while other parties, undoubtedly loyal, have nominated Mr. MARQUIS D. MOORE, a good and true man, but whose political antecedents have made for him enemies as well as friends. The consequence is that the Union vote of the District will be divided.

It was suggested in the TIMES of yesterday that Messrs. BOWEN and MOORE, who are personally popular with many and personally unpopular with others, should withdraw in favor of some tried man like Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN (who would accept the nomination), Mr. A. A. LOW or some other citizen of known worth, integrity, influence and ability, in which event the election of the Union candidate would be almost a certainty.

On Saturday night the Convention met, and a letter from Mr. BOWEN was presented in which he volunteered his resignation, *provided* Mr. MOORE would do the same. To this Mr. MOORE'S friends demurred, and negotiations having dropped, the four candidates will do each his best to-morrow.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District, have renominated for the Assembly Hon. WILLIAM M. THOMAS, who represented the District last year. Mr. THOMAS was a useful member of the last Assembly, whose vote could be relied on for any good measure and against any bad one, and we venture to say that he did not fail to carry any measure which he undertook. The Republicans of the District could not have done a wiser thing than they did in presenting his name again; and they will neglect their own interests if they fail to poll every vote for him. His District comprises the Fourth and Tenth Wards of Brooklyn, and is considered sure for such a candidate.

In the Sixth District, Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX has been renominated by the Republicans. Mr. MADDOX was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the last House, and displayed an intelligence, honesty, and zeal which commended him to all. He is a Union War Republican, of the most reliable stamp, and men who desire to be represented faithfully, to have this State sustain the Government in its struggle with the rebellion, cannot do better than vote for him.

We are glad to see that the practice of nominating men who have had experience in legislation has, in the two latter instances, been observed by the Republicans of Kings County, especially when their record is so free from blemish as is that of Mr. MADDOX and Mr. THOMAS. We hope to see them both successful.

The following circular is doing, as it should, a good work:

BROOKLYN, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

To the Voters of Kings County:

We, the undersigned citizens of Brooklyn, respectfully commend for your support at the ensuing election, JOHN WINSLOW, who is a candidate for re-election to the office of District-Attorney for the County of Kings. Mr. WINSLOW is the present District-Attorney, and, as is well-known to our citizens, has discharged the important duties of that office faithfully and efficiently. The nature of the office of District-Attorney is such, that, in our judgment, it should be filled, not so much in reference to partisan considerations, as to that of fitness and ability. We sincerely believe that the highest interest of our entire community will be best subserved and promoted by the reelection of Mr. WINSLOW to the office of District-Attorney.

Abraham B. Baylis,	Conklin Brush,
Alexander M. White,	B. D. Silliman,
John Greenwood,	Stephen Crowell,
Cyrus P. Smith,	George Hall,
Crawford C. Smith,	Isaac H. Frothingham,
Luther B. Wyman,	S. B. Chittenden,
George G. Reynolds,	Grenville T. Jenks,
John J. Studwell,	E. A. Lambert,
E. D. Plimpton,	George H. Fisher,
Burdett Stryker,	Wm. M. Armfield,
George Field,	Chauncey Perry,
George Ricard,	William H. Jenks,
William Leacraft,	John A. Cross,
Ziegismund Kaufman,	James D. Sparkman,
Samuel M. Meeker,	Levi Darbee,
A. H. Dailly,	George W. Kelsey,
Lemuel S. Richardson,	D. M. Beach,
John N. Stearns,	Benjamin W. Wilson,

J. Howard, Jr.

SUPERVISOR.—In the First Ward the Union-Republican Convention have nominated Mr. HENRY FOSS for the office of Supervisor. Mr. FOSS is one of the *most respectable citizens of Brooklyn, has large pecuniary interests in the city, and will discharge the duties of the office with* unflinching integrity and more than ordinary ability.

Union Meeting at Middletown.

SPEECHES BY COL. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS, GEN. RODGERS, OF TENNESSEE, H. J. RAYMOND, AND OTHERS.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Sunday, Nov. 2.

A very large Union meeting was held here last night. As the crowd was three times as large as any building in town would hold, the meeting was held in the open air. Torches and lamps in the trees gave an abundance of light, the night was calm and mild, and *for four* hours the audience gave earnest and enthusiastic attention to the speakers who addressed them.

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON spoke for an hour, mainly in exposition of the real character and objects of the rebellion. He showed that instead of being a revolution, prompted by intolerable oppression on the part of the Government, it was a conspiracy against Democratic and Republican institutions, and that its success would destroy all hope of free Government forever. He scouted the idea that it could be settled by conciliation or compromises of any sort, and insisted that our *olive-branch* politicians are really serving the cause and promoting the objects of the rebels. The rebellion, he said, must be crushed out, and he heartily approved of the President's proclamation—as would every loyal man in the South—as the heaviest and most effective blow yet struck at the rebel cause. His speech was very earnest and eloquent, and was listened to with the greatest interest.

Gen. RODGERS, of Tennessee, an Aid of Gen. JACKSON in the last war, and now an exile from his home on account of his love of the Union, followed with some interesting incidents of personal experience, and urged those who heard him to do nothing that would discourage or cripple the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion by force of arms.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, in a speech of over an hour, discussed the immediate bearing of the coming election on the fate of the Union, and dissected the speeches of Messrs. SEYMOUR and VAN BUREN, answering the objections urged against the Union ticket and candidate.

Hon. SAMUEL J. WILKIN closed with a few remarks, giving his most earnest and cordial approval to the sentiments of the preceding speakers, and declaring that he could not see how any lover of his country could hesitate for a moment as to his duty in the present canvass.

The President, Mr. FOOTE, made some very happy remarks, and at 11½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE CRISIS.

Vast Crowd at Plymouth Church—Hypocrites Denounced and the People Warned.

An immense congregation thronged Plymouth Church last evening, the expectation prevailing that Rev. Mr. BEECHER would in his discourse make some allusion to the important pending election.

Long before the regular hour for the opening of service, every portion of the church was occupied. The body of the house, packed as it was with ladies, presented an impressive and animated spectacle, to which the drapery of American colors that enwreathed the pulpit and galleries, on all sides, contributed a brilliant as well as patriotic glow. That no pleasant influences might be lacking, two large and beautiful bouquets ornamented the pastoral desk. Among many others of note, Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY occupied a prominent seat, and attracted some attention.

Mr. BEECHER opened the exercises of the evening with a fervent and expressive prayer, in which the mercy and guidance of the Almighty, in this our day of National trial were passionately invoked.

The 936th hymn,

"Oh God, beneath thy guiding hand
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea."

Was then read and sung, and the reverend pastor announced his text to be that *striking passage in Job 1*, chapter xxxiv., verse 30.

"That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared."

The whole context of the same chapter, said Mr. BEECHER, is worthy of deep attention, and proceeding to read it from the 17th verse to the 30th, he commented upon it in his peculiar vein as he went along.

God, he said, was the greatest Democrat in the universe. He drew no distinctions. Potentates and subjects, Princes and beggars were alike in His sight. In going to heaven, men went to true Democracy. The Book of Job was written at some period between Abraham and Moses, and was one of the very earliest of the sacred writings; yet, dating far back as it did, even at the time when it was penned, the controversy as to whether God directly governs the world by moral law already existed, and this whole chapter of the text is an assertion in the affirmative. It maintains and proves that the Almighty does exercise such government through all the different departments of the individual, the family, the commercial and the civil life of man. We are prone to seek for evidences of this great truth exactly where they are not apparent, and to pass by them where they are. But an examination of the progress of the evil and the just man, under God's management, affords such proof in abundance. And so, likewise, in all departments of National affairs, we find that civil government is just as much subject to the rule as man in his moral relations. Civil Government is of God; the nature of man requires such government, although God has not dictated the forms it is to assume, but left his creature to adapt the form to his requirements. So while he made man, he did not fashion the clothes he must wear, nor prescribe on a bill of fare the food he must eat, but left these details to man himself. Thus, then, the necessity of some government wrought out a civil polity, depending exactly upon the condition of the mass to be governed, for a system not adapted to the needs of the case could not long subsist. Governments are the shadows which nations and peoples themselves cast, and they are never much out of proportion to the moral shape and stature of their originals. The lowest condition of man calls, then, for the strongest Government. If the *status* of a given people is that of animals, you must harness them and urge them on to work forward by sheer force. *Animalism* requires this physical government. It is only when a higher position has been reached that you can begin to relax this stringency, and turn to intellectual government. The child of four must be governed through the skin, while the enlightened man of forty is to be reached through the heart and the brain. This first, or lowest form, then, is absolutism gradually relaxing into more limited monarchy, as more and more men in a State acquire culture and learn to think.

The next or middle form of Government is aristocracy—or, as it originally meant, authority wielded by the *best*—*i. e.*, the most eminent, able and cultivated men in a community. This form is the growth of intelligence more advanced and with a greater number than in any absolute monarchy. It is a system of orders and classes.

The third form is where all men are fully emancipated from ignorance, and this is the highest, best and last form of man's social development and organization, viz.: A pure Democracy—the government of the people by itself.

Democracies had been attempted in the earliest ages, but had all, at last, ignominiously failed. The Jewish people were at one time spoken of as a commonwealth, but they never were such. Theirs was either a government of chiefs over tribes, or of priests, under the name of "theocracy"—in fine, a *strong* government.

Absolute government, then, depending simply upon the condition of the governed is just as possible now as ever, where the people are fit for nothing else. God's providence adapts the means to the end, and whatever form we find existing on a firm basis anywhere is undoubtedly the one most suitable where it is. Now in this our country it has ever been believed that monarchical government is impossible—that we cannot be ruled by force. But you can if you try the ignorant and wicked—in fact, even now, large portions of this land can be controlled in *another way*. August laughs and says *I* have no frosts, all the heritage of sunshine is my own, and September, too, repeats the boast though with a feebler voice; October faintly echoes it and leads November in; but, after every August, comes a January, as, by God's blessing, after every January comes an April. You can, again, have PHARAOHS, if you will, although for all of them a Red Sea comes we hope! Yes, if you bring back ignorance and superstition, the wrongs and injustice with over-fed prosperity and rank corruption, tyranny will come back, too!

There can be no self-government without virtue. The rule of Divine Providence would seem to be that each nation should have some allotted principle, or principles, to eliminate and develop. Then, changing, disintegrating, or passing away, its successor takes up the task where it left off, and pushes further on, but ever tending in that one direction which is the ultimate track of all humanity. In our day, a curious historical feature is the rejuvenescence of old nations, and the decline of new ones. In ancient times, when a nation fell, it died, and once dead, it was gone forever. But, now, there is a resurrection of once prostrate empires. Italy, glorious Italy, nay, even Spain and Austria, are reviving and growing strong and young again, all this proving that we are in the latter periods of the world. How is it with us—with our young and grand Republic? Now, Republican Governments cannot be had merely by legislation, but by inner compelling causes for their origin. They must be the outworkings of the spirit of the people, otherwise, even in seeming to be free, a nation is in bondage, being blinded and controlled by cunning men, who abuse the forms of liberty in wielding moral despotism. It is in such a case that the meaning of our text has its chief application "that the hypocrite reign not and the people be ensnared!" Even in the bosom of a free State, there exist elements of antagonism, and influences are found tending in an opposite direction. There are even religious institutions that teach the love of governing—the lust of power—but despite all these, the nations are moving right onward. Absolution daily dwindles, and liberty, with the ever-growing dawn, expands. Monarchies are ascending into aristocracies, and the latter into republics. Hierarchies have had their day, and the tendency of the whole world, in all its departments, is to develope and elevate the *common people*. Even religion is taking on more democratic forms, and the value of man—not according to his surroundings, but as a mere creature of mortality—has risen in the market. The missionary enterprises of churches and great Governments, seeking out the darkest, poorest homes of barbarism to pour in light and civilization prove this. Why, in old times, even down to the days of the Apostles, the stranger shipwrecked on the shore forfeited life and all he had for the mere crime of birth elsewhere. With the Greeks, the value of the "foreigner" was just nothing at all. They called all outside languages "noises" and despised everything not of themselves. The contrast of this spirit with that of foreign nations is remarkable. Now, the value of man, because he is a man, alone, is transcendent, and for 2,000 years past everything has worked in that direction. As this day all inventions, arts, mechanical contrivances are not for the benefit of the wise and great alone. They profit, indeed, but the poor, especially, draw help from them. Steam lets the poor man travel, weaves for him fine fabrics, cooks for him fine food, and makes him what Dives scarce could be in days of yore. The common laborer is better fed in our time, than ALEXANDER was in his, and the poorest seamstress sits down daily to repasts that would have made Queen ELIZABETH stare. In SHAKESPEARE'S time, princes fed on what we might properly call "fodder," and the diet of a prisoner now in Sing Sing would have been the envy of royalty two hundred years ago. Labor has now less drudgery, and every iron muscle that replaces one of flesh sets free a thousand that had no right to slave. Even in literature we see this great advance. Down to the very day of COWPER, even poetry abounded in supercilious mention of the "poor." But, withal, the contrast thus traceable between the past and the present in another point of view, exists between this country and other countries. For 200 years, Europe has been steadily unfolding her development, throwing off her cerements, stretching out her arms and getting her feet ready for marching. While America, starting in the race with the discreet Christian democracy—for such were the earliest colonies—has been steadily moving in the opposite direction, and founding here the most hideous of all tyrannies—the rule of the white strong over the black weak! Europe bearing onward and upward the glorious torch of freedom unto perfect day; America rushing down with it into cimmerian darkness!

The Free States of the North have only just turned back in time. The war they make in the struggle to escape, is a war of ideas, of fundamental and eternal principles. It is the spirit of absolute Governments—of the old oppressive Governments, ever hostile to the spirit of self-government—is what they have to meet. We know that we shall have the final victory; but whether through sad reverses and through cycles of delay, we cannot tell. The Right is on our side—every idea of God's providence, every aspiration of the human soul struggling upward, every hope of humanity, the cry of the coming generations, the scheme of universal liberty filling the void with prayer and warning—exhort us not to yield, not to compromise, but to go right onward, to do battle to the bitter end in this great, good fight. The principle of darkness, the banded minions of oppression, all the congregated elements of evil assail the house of liberty. I am in the habit of saying distinctly what I think, and I do declare that the opposition now formed here in the North against this Government is the meanest, the blackest, the most hypocritical ever conceived on earth. There, they have the benefit of my candid opinion, if they want it. [Laughter and applause.] And now, I add that, whatever may have been my friendships, and they are warm at all times, I will not stand, I will not strike hands—no, not with my own brother—with those who are not, now, openly and forever on the side of liberty. I had in this contest meant to overlook all party divisions, but now when I see Satanic influences—and such they, no doubt, are—again combining against the North, I will not touch any man who is with them, unless it be with the besom or the rod. We have no material for conflict here among us, and the blood, the massacre, of the old Paris days of murderous revolution might well return did not those who foster—and such men there are, beyond peradventure, in our midst—cloak their wickedness in a sort of sneaking prudence. They come toward the Government, saying "How art thou, my brother?" while they plunge their dagger under the fifth rib. Then, brethren, rise to the imminence of the danger. Cast your votes for liberty—cast them as far as you can out of this night of rebellion, toward God's throne! *Go back to the days of* JEFFERSON and MADISON, and FRANKLIN, and stand by them and their great principle—"All men free and equal!" Never can we have such a war again so cheap. Compromise will bring no peace. Such peace would, at each recurring election, revive the question whether some other State should not go out from the Union of liberty. You have got upon your feet—keep on them; you have got your hands out and your hearts to strengthen them—keep them out and stretch them further! Never was such a spectacle of shame before beheld as for fifty years was seen in the national House of Representatives. Northern doughfaces cringing in the presence of Southern slave-drivers! Let it never be seen again. Does material interest stand in the way? The slave freed will spend $100 in your factories where the slave in bondage can't spend one dollar. The slave buys no books, no carpets, no pianos. Freedom makes commerce; the plow will say to the farmer, Freedom makes me bright,—vote for Freedom! The forge will say, Freedom makes me musical,—vote for Freedom! The ship yard will say, Freedom makes me merry,—vote for Freedom! All the factories will sing this anthem, excepting one kind only—the cat-o'-nine-tail factory—and it, too, on second thought, will join the chorus. The loom, the spinning-jenny, and the mill will echo it. The natural state of man is not simplicity, it is complexity of wants; it is not poverty, it is comfort! Like the tree, man rises first a naked stem, but the expanding oak shoots forth ten thousand branches, and asks more room below, more heaven space above! Everything pleads for the policy of emancipation, and now that it is uttered, let us not fall back. If we go to pieces, who shall restore the shattered temple? The Phydian marble mourns in Athens, amid the ruins of the rent Acropolis, and points the moral of the broken State. The doctrine of division and secession is the doctrine of devils. Let us have no part in it, but cling to one Government, one Constitution, one policy—the doctrine of all men free and equal—and all the machinery of devildom shall not prevail. Go forth, then, young men, be skillful and be wise. May God guide your footsteps in this hour. I look forward with deepest interest, I will not say solicitude, to the coming week's election, yet I have learned something of late that tells me not to fear. The Satanic influence will quail before the bright ranks that march onward for truth, for good government—for liberty here, for the liberty of the whole world!

After singing the 970th hymn:

"God's glory is a wondrous thing,
Most strange in all its ways."

And a concluding prayer and benediction, the dense throng dispersed, deeply impressed by a discourse all the more significant, from the fact that Mr. BEECHER was until recently warmly in favor of Mr. MOSES F. ODELL, whose devotion to party, however, has dissolved the tie.

No Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 2.

The Draft Commissioners announced, officially, that the volunteers from Philadelphia number 34,801, being 1,420 over the quota required to fill the call for six hundred thousand men.

Claims for extra credit beyond that ascertained by the Enrollment Assessors, were made by one hundred and thirteen precincts. The remaining one hundred and one precincts made no claims.

The Commissioners report that no draft will be necessary in Philadelphia, the quota being filled.

Arrival of Major-Gen. Banks in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 2.

Major-Gen. BANKS arrived here by the midnight train on Saturday, and was welcomed by a great crowd, who gathered at the dépôt with a band of music.

Gen. BANKS briefly returned his thanks and was escorted to the Parker House.

Card from Uriah Levison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the matter of my late arrest upon a charge of receiving goods, alleged to have been stolen, I claim to say that I purchased the articles claimed by Mr. HAWES, in perfect good faith, from a person who had formerly been in the employ for years, and in whose honesty I had the utmost confidence, and I ask a suspension of public opinion in the premises until the examination I have demanded has been had, when I shall be able to establish my innocence conclusively.

Yours, &c., URIAH LEVISON.

Nov. 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements at the theatres to-night are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S, the new comedy, "*Bosom Friends*;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons," (a part which singularly suits the youth, good looks and bearing of the actor;) at Niblo's Garden, "Jack Cade," (one of Mr. FORREST'S best parts,) and to-morrow evening, "Camille," with Miss MATILDA HERON.

Mr. HARRISON'S series of GOTTSCHALK concerts came to an end on Saturday, when a grand *matinée* attracted the *lieges in overwhelming force to the resplendent hospitality of Irving Hall. There is little to be said* of the entertainment, except that it was fully equal to its predecessors—a statement which with commendable brevity, means a degree of excellence rarely attained in the concert room. By a judicious succession of new vocal artists, Mr. HARRISON has contrived to give a different musical coloring to each of his numerous programmes, adding thereby to the steady public appreciation and standard excellence of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S individual performances, which of course were the leading attractions. Cheapness and excellence do not often go together, but Mr. HARRISON handles the reins as if he were accustomed to that often desired, but seldom obtainable, team. The *Matinée* on Saturday was filled to overflowing, and the whole series has been eminently successful in a pecuniary as well as an artistic sense.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S Opera, at WALLACK'S old theatre, is conducted with so much spirit and completeness, that it is no wonder it continues to attract not only the attention of the German but also of the American part of the musical community. It happens somewhat fortunately that the limits of the company and the capacity of the house, have compelled Mr. ANSCHUTZ to eschew for the moment the greater works of the German *repertoire*, and as a substitute, to revive some charming works of the French school. A few days ago we referred with pleasure to the enjoyable way in which BOIELDIEU'S "*Jean de Paris*" had been produced. It merited, and obtained a decided success and has only been withdrawn in order that the "Postillion of Lonjumeau" might have a hearing. This work was produced on Friday evening, and with even more than the usual degree of favor. The music is of a kind that pleases on a first hearing, and satisfies on repetition, combining, as it does, all the vivacity of AUBER, with a larger range of idea and expression than can usually be detected in that prolific author's productions. The melodies are fluent and strongly marked; the orchestral suggestions with which they are accompanied full of meaning, and the choruses spirited and pleasing. It would be difficult to mention a word of similar proportions where these characteristics are more prominent, and almost as difficult to recall a performance where the best features (the orchestral and choral) of a charming work were better preserved. The orchestra and chorus, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S steady *bâton*, could hardly have been more efficient; the soloists were full of enthusiasm for their parts, and sang wisely, if not too well. Herr QUINT appeared to be laboring under a severe cold, but wrestled with the Romanza and the rest of the lengthy music with northern pluck, and not without success. Madame ROTTER, as *Madeleine*, somewhat exceeded the exigencies of her *rôle*, and, we regret to say, raged in the stormy points of her musical compass without mercy to the auricular susceptibilities of the audience. She has so much tact and talent, that it is a pity the lady should be deficient in musical elegance. Every singer possesses certain loud notes which art has failed to modify, but few care to exercise them so liberally as does Madame ROTTER. Properly "toned down," the lady would be a good *Madeleine*. The remaining characters were excellently sustained, and the whole impression being decidedly favorable to the composer and the management, the opera may safely be pronounced a marked success.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn gave its first performance of the (Sixth) Season on Saturday evening, the gorgeous halls of the Academy of Music being crowded on the occasion. The programme opened with R. SCHUMANN'S Symphony, No. 1, in B—a work which is less excellent than the well-known one in C—but which exhibits the bold, and in some instances, fresh ideas of the composer in a highly popular vein, and is likely, therefore, to be well received by a mixed audience. It was excellently played by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THEODOR EISFELD, and warmly applauded by the subscribers. *The other orchestral items were* CHERUBINI'S overture to "Medea,"—an instance of learned lightness which somehow does *not take*—and WEBER'S ever delightful overture to "Oberon." Both were rendered with good effect. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society always sets a fine example in the way of soloists, although it is somewhat radical in the matter of the music it allots to them. On the present occasion, Madame BORCHARD, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Miss BARENTCKE, and Mr. WM. CASTLE were the vocal and instrumental attractions. It is only necessary to speak of the first. Madame BORCHARD, in the aria from the "Domino Noir," and in RODE'S air and variations, displayed all the best characteristics of a first-class artist. Her execution and intonation are almost faultless, and her neat style, and intelligent perception of meaning, recall—and not to Madame BORCHARD'S disadvantage—the best days of Madame LAGRANGE. Something might be said about the voice of either lady, but on the present occasion, it is not necessary. Madame BORCHARD is an admirable artist, and merits the fullest recognition at the hands of the public.

Miss BATEMAN will begin a season at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on the 10th of next month. The favorite plays of this popular and talented artiste will be revived on this occasion.

Barnum's Museum continues to be thronged, as heretofore, with the curious in matters of natural history. The performance in the lecture-room are maintained with great spirit.—BOUCICAULT'S drama of "Pauvrette" being still the great attraction.

A visit to "TIRRELL'S Panorama of California," or to GEO. CHRISTY'S Ministrels, will help to while away an evening almost as agreeably as going to the play.

Mrs. SEGUIN, of the English Opera, announces the commencement of the meetings of her chorus class, at her residence, No. 112 West Twenty-first-street. Oratorios, anthems, masses, and classical operas, by HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, SPOHR, and others, are rehearsed, and VERDI'S new cantata will be introduced early in the course.

A Card.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. ORISON BLUNT was first nominated by citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, irrespective of party, on account of his known devotion to the Union, and because it seemed important that some one who was not a partisan should be brought forward, in order that all who desired to support the Government in this its hour of greatest need, might have a true Union War man to represent them in Congress.

At this meeting a Committee was appointed to meet delegations of citizens, irrespective of party. The delegations from the three Wards comprising the District met, and the result was the nomination of Mr. BLUNT by acclamation. Mr. BLUNT being waited upon by a Committee, and asked if he would accept the nomination, and run under any circumstances, replied that he would. Up to this time no other nomination for Congress had been made in the District, and it was supposed that this expression of feeling on the part of the people would have caused the adoption of Mr. BLUNT by the Republicans, he having always affiliated with that party. But notwithstanding Mr. BLUNT'S nomination and acceptance, and his expressed determination to run; notwithstanding he had been posted and advertised as such candidate, when the Republican Convention did meet, Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING was nominated—and immediately, in a lengthy speech, accepted the nomination and declared his intention to run.

This being the condition of affairs, a meeting was had between Mr. BLUNT and Mr. CONKLING, and a portion of the State Central Committee, for the purpose of harmonizing the matter, and having but one Union war candidate in the District. At this meeting, Mr. CONKLING proposed to submit the matter to the general [illegible]. Mr. BLUNT replied that he did not feel authorized to do that, as they were not the parties who nominated him, but that he was willing to submit it to the Convention who nominated him, and abide by their decision; and that he would request that a Committee from that party should meet with these gentlemen.

These two Committees met on Wednesday last, at the U. S. District-Attorney's office, and after a session of three hours and a half, adjourned, without coming to any arrangement. Another Committee was appointed by the Republicans to meet Mr. BLUNT'S friends, and another conference was held the same day at the Astor House, at which it was agreed that both Committees should report back to the parties appointing them, and meet the next day at 12 o'clock at the same place with power to act.

The friends of Mr. BLUNT were all present at the time named, and after waiting three-quarters of an hour without any appearance on the part of the Republican Committee, adjourned, and nothing has since been done in the matter.

J. C. CARY, Chairman.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—D. Ammen, of Russian Navy; F. H. Randall, G. A. Meriden, E. De Silver, Thomas Tobin, J. Bell and wife, M. A. Coles, Wm. McCoy, Lieut. J. R. Campbell, U. S. N.; Mrs. Randall and infant, F. Leggin, Dr. E. O. Craig, U. S. A.; Mrs. H. E. Wall, Geo. W. Vincent, Mrs. F. Bergen, J. Knight, J. S. Reynolds, J. Gardie, J. E. Kirby, Mrs. G. Fisher, Hon. A. A. Sargent, J. J. Murphy, J. Schomburger, Capt. E. F. Sands and son, U. S. N.; Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Worthington, A. Sears, J. Knight, A. J. Burbank, U. S. A.; J. B. Creighton, U. S. N.; G. H. Rotton, James R. Scott, H. Nathan, A. Price, A. Mira, F. Aitelo, Daniel Knight and lady, J. D. Hertz, E. Pierola, M. Alquez and mother, J. H. Harn, G. R. White, J. Phillips, Mr. Mason, Mr. Baker, E. Pollock, S. F. Wood, T. Brooks, A. Russell, A. H. Smith, Mr. Juan, Mr. Wheeler, G. H. Craven.

In bark Linda, from New-Orleans—Mr. Fitzgerald, George Nash.

In schr. J. B. Litchfield, from New-Orleans—Frederick Beshiel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 32 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island. 5 39 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Nov. 2.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Graham, Beaufort, N. C., 40 hours, in ballast, and 15 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left steamship Baltimore, for Baltimore same day.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Oct. 25, with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Hippodame, Dubois, Buffalo, via Picton and Halifax, 27 ds., having in tow an elevator from Halifax. The H. came to this port to tow between Albany and this City.

Steamer Governor, Osborn, Buffalo, via Picton and Halifax 27 ds. Will be used as a tugboat between Albany and this City.

Steamer Alida, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Stover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Bark Alecto, (new, 646 tons,) Collins, Addison, Me., 6 ds., in ballast to Peck & Church.

Bark Linda, Hewitt, New-Orleans, with staves to J. R. Ward & Co.

Brig Admiral, (Norw.,) Andersen, Dublin 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Is anchored at Quarantine for orders.

Schr. Ben. Hickman, Pensacola 22 ds., in ballast to E. S. Powell & Co. July 20, on the outward passage, John Fisk, seaman, of Germany, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Mary Clinton, Page, New-Orleans 25 ds., with mdse. to Wheeler & Co. Had very heavy weather, lost foresail, split mainsail, &c.

WIND—Sunset S., and light.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 7, Avola, at Gibraltar; New-Hampshire, at Leghorn; 14th, Aristides, and Theodore, at Bremen; 16th, Dublin; Costa Rica, and Nimrod, at Deal; Theresa, in the Clyde; Plantagenet, at Liverpool; 17th, Star of the West, at do.; St. Iris, at Dublin; Duchess, at Kingstown; Peter, Fides, and Gold Hunter, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Oct. 17, Golden State, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Bombay—Oct. 16, War Spirit, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 9, Golden State, from Amoy; 28th, Magnet, from do.; 15th, George Washington, from Algoa; Oct. 16, Lucknow, from Antwerp.

Latest and Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 18—P. M.

Arrived from New-York—Wisconsin, and Endymion, at Liverpool; Jane Daggett, in the Clyde.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Arrived from New-York—Moloch, Samuel, and King Floyd, at Liverpool; Wm. Rennie, at Kinsale; Ocean Pearl, at Belfast; Theresa, at Greenock; Geo. Marshall, at Flushing; St. Iris, at Dublin; Winslow, at Jersey; Actor, off Warren Point.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 30, 1862.

[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed [illegible] prizes of $500 each; 50 prizes of $300 each, and 26,[illegible] prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $478,328.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.